

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



Volume XXVII

October, 1929 to June, 1930

The Cornell Countryman wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information, and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their state colleges so they may lead a fuller and finer life.

The Cornell Countryman

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STATE

Sun-Mon-Tue-Wed Sept. 22-23-24-25

**Wm. Haines in
"Speedway"**

Thur-Fri-Sat

**Vaudeville
"Sammy Kahn Band"**

CRESCENT

Photoplays

Program Changes
Sunday—Monday
Wednesday—Friday

Adults Mat 15c
Eve 20c

STRAND

**Photoplays
Sound and Voice**

Program Changes
Sunday and
Wednesday



HARVEST TIME

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVII

October, 1929

Number 1

New Curricula of Less Than Four Years

By Cornelius Betten

DURING the second term of last year the Faculty of the College had under consideration the establishment of curricula of less than four years and just before the end of the college year it was decided to make an immediate beginning on this policy. The reasons for this new venture are not at all new though present conditions have accentuated their importance. It has always been a question whether the College was serving its whole natural constituency by offering at college level only a highly scientific course of four-years length in which no natural stopping places or openings into agricultural vocations were provided. The number four seems so magic in educational organization that it has been hard to imagine levels of professional training not reached by its even measure.

The records of student enrolment and survival show some indication that there may be an imperfect adjustment of college offerings to student needs. Of all students entering college, about one-half finally finish the course for the degree. This is not materially different from what is the case for the entire University and for other universities, though it should be said that few institutions can furnish such data accurately. From 1868 to 1923 out of a total of 4685 enrolled either as freshmen or with advanced standing 2539 or 54 per cent received degrees. In the years 1920-21, 21-22, and 22-23 a total of 832 students were admitted to the College, 650 as freshmen and 182 with more or less advanced standing. Of the 650 admitted as freshmen 13 per cent left at the end of the first term, 29 per cent by the end of the second term, 35 per cent by the end of the third term, 43 per cent by the end of the fourth term, and an additional 7 per cent during the subsequent period. There were 12 per cent dismissed because of poor scholarship. It becomes a matter of some importance to learn why the others left.

The question just stated was the subject of a study recently made by Mr. A. W. Gibson who obtained for this purpose statements from 1021 former students

who did not stay to complete the course. It was found that most of the reasons for leaving college could be summarized under four headings—economic difficulties, constituting 35.1 per cent of the reasons given, change of objective, 26.4 per cent, poor health, 11 per cent, and scholastic difficulties, 6.1 per cent. Further analysis showed that by the group of men that came to college from farms, the economic factor was cited in 39.9 per cent of cases and ill health 15 per cent, while change of objective occurred in but 9.9 per cent.

Mr. Gibson's earlier study of the occupations of our former students also has a bearing on this problem. He found that of 2181 men graduating from the college and reporting, 72 per cent were then (1923) in occupations for which the College of Agriculture may be presumed to give specific training. Similarly of 1403 non-graduate men reporting there were 35 per cent in such occupations. It may therefore, be said that about 16 per cent (.46 x .35) of all those entering the college fail to remain through the 4-year course but still go into occupations for which that course is designed as a specific training.

THESE facts taken together seem to give sufficient warrant for an attempt to furnish for students who cannot be in college for four years an offering of work more closely adjusted to their prospective needs than the first two years of the four years' curriculum as now organized. These considerations naturally have added weight in a period when the rural constituency of the College is financially handicapped, but only experience can show whether there is a really effective demand for these shorter curricula.

Offerings somewhat of the nature here contemplated have been initiated at many other colleges. Thus Massachusetts has a two-year course of sub-collegiate grade and Wisconsin a two-year course for which regular college entrance is demanded. In our own college the need was formally met by the admission of special students who until 1907 were about as

numerous as the regulars. The dwindling of this class of registration was probably due to the fact that with the increase of research the instruction offered became more largely based upon prerequisites in science so that more than two years became necessary if one wished to get the professional courses.

The introduction of agriculture into the high schools and the existence of six secondary schools directly supported by the state seem clearly to indicate that whatever is done here in the way of additional offerings should be at the college level. The fully developed agricultural high schools, now about one hundred in number, the six state secondary schools, the 12-weeks winter courses at the College, the extension schools of various types conducted throughout the state, the four-year undergraduate course, and the graduate courses at the College would seem to meet every type of need by their variety in grade of work done, time involved, instructional staff and other facilities afforded, unless, as is surmised, there is a gap at the point where these two-year courses are now proposed.

FOR the present, four shorter curricula are offered in dairy farming, poultry farming, fruit farming, and vegetable growing, but these may become further differentiated and others will doubtless be set up in still other fields. In making a beginning and especially because of the uncertainty as to how many students may enroll, it was found necessary to use existing courses to a large extent though these may themselves be considerably modified. These four curricula in so far as they are now worked out follow.

CURRICULUM IN DAIRY FARMING

FIRST YEAR

| | HOURS | CREDIT |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Inorganic Chemistry | 3 | |
| Livestock Production | 3 | |
| Farm Mechanics | 3 | |
| Oral and Written Expression | 4 | |
| Elementary Organic Chemistry . . | 3 | |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Soils | 3 |
| Livestock Feeding | 3 |
| Elective | 8 |

SECOND YEAR

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Animal Breeding | 3 |
| Production of Field Crops | 4 |
| Dairy Cattle | 3 |
| Farm Management | 5 |
| Agricultural Bacteriology | 3 |
| Elementary Dairy Industry | 2 |
| Elective | 11 |

CURRICULUM IN POULTRY
FARMING

FIRST YEAR

| | |
|---|---|
| Inorganic Chemistry | 3 |
| Breeds of Poultry | 2 |
| Marketing Poultry Products | 3 |
| The Field of Poultry Husbandry | 4 |
| Oral and Written Expression | 4 |
| Elementary Organic Chemistry | 3 |
| Soils | 3 |
| Poultry Feeding | 2 |
| Poultry House Design and Construction | 2 |
| General Pomology | 3 |

SECOND YEAR

| | |
|--|---|
| Farm Mechanics | 3 |
| Livestock Production | 3 |
| Veterinary Physiology | 3 |
| The Organization and Problems of Rural Society | 3 |
| Farm Management | 5 |
| Poultry Farm Management | 3 |
| Incubation and Brooding | 3 |
| Poultry Breeding | 2 |
| Agricultural Bacteriology | 3 |
| Elective | 3 |

CURRICULUM IN FRUIT GROWING

FIRST YEAR

| | |
|--|---|
| Inorganic Chemistry | 3 |
| Botany | 3 |
| Farm Mechanics | 3 |
| Fruit Varieties | 2 |
| Elementary Organic Chemistry | 3 |
| Soils | 3 |
| Plant Pathology | 3 |
| Entomology | 3 |
| General Pomology | 3 |
| Elective | 4 |

SECOND YEAR

| | |
|---|---|
| Packing and Storage of Fruit | 2 |
| Special Vegetable Crops | 3 |
| or | |
| Production of Field Crops | 4 |
| Oral and Written Expression | 4 |
| Plant Physiology (optional) | 4 |
| The Organizations and Problems of Rural Society | 3 |
| Farm Management | 5 |
| Pomology Laboratory course | 2 |
| Pomology Field Trip (optional) | 1 |
| Elective | 5 |

CURRICULUM IN VEGETABLE
CROPS

FIRST YEAR

| | |
|--|---|
| Inorganic Chemistry | 3 |
| Grading and Handling Vegetable Crops | 3 |
| Botany | 3 |
| Oral and Written Expression | 4 |
| Elementary Organic Chemistry | 3 |
| Soils | 3 |
| Vegetable Crops | 3 |
| Plant Pathology | 3 |
| Elective | 4 |

SECOND YEAR

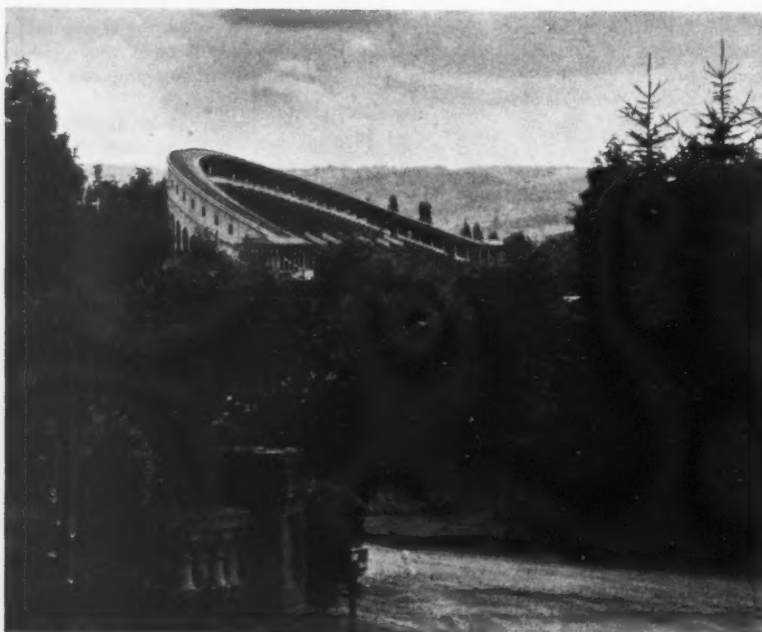
| | |
|--|---|
| Production of Field Crops | 4 |
| Farm Mechanics | 3 |
| Plant Physiology (optional) | 4 |
| The Organization and Problems of Rural Society | 3 |
| Farm Management | 5 |
| Special Crops | 3 |
| Entomology | 3 |
| Elective | 4 |

These curricula should not be regarded as being in finished form. It is hoped to carry on investigations that will determine more accurately what is needed and here the alumni can help with suggestions growing out of their experience. Further, the course included will need to be studied and modified so as to perfect the proper sequence and coordination of materials.

FOR admission to these courses the applicant must present fifteen acceptable units but the pattern of these is not prescribed by the College. With respect to these courses the Faculty has, therefore, gone the full length in the direction in which a step or two would, in the opinion of many, be desirable for the four-year courses also. There is a somewhat general movement in favor of relaxing in insistence on specified entrance units and of giving more attention to the grade of work done, to its appropriateness as preparation for the line of work next to be undertaken, and to criteria of fitness on the part of the student as evidenced not only by achievement in school but by such data of character and experience as may be available. It is expected that experience with the students admitted to these courses may yield something of value in relation to the problems of college entrance, as revealing whether present requirements shut out really competent and desirable students. In connection with this issue there is being conducted in the Department of Rural Education an inquiry into the work taken by farm boys now in New York high schools to determine how that group might stand with respect to college entrance.

These new curricula are set up for those who cannot look forward to four years of college work and who desire specific professional training along the line they have chosen. Nevertheless, it is recognized that some of those who take this work will be stimulated to go on for the degree. This will be possible, though with a chance of loss of time, if all the regular requirements both for admission and for graduation are fully met. It will be expected that only those who have evinced an aptitude for college study and who have decided upon a line of work which requires more scientific training, would take advantage of this possibility.

For students going from the two-year to the four-year curriculum the requirements would be (Continued on page 20)



THE CORNELL CRESCENT SEEN FROM ROBERTS HALL.

County Extension Work

By Earl A. Flansburgh

EXTENSION work in agriculture is no longer a new thing. While in its present form it is an outgrowth of the establishment of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, its highest development has come in states that have recognized that third and very important partner—the farmer on the land. Logically, the extension of agricultural information came after the acquisition of it, and here no small part has been played by the contribution of farm practice.

While extension work in its present form was started in all of the states of the Union at about the same time, and the methods of financing in a general way are very much the same, yet there are enough differences to make it of interest. In my recent visit to fifteen states for the purpose of studying the methods employed I found many likenesses and contrasts

that are worthy of discussion. These observations were of a large group of central western states, Pacific coast states, southern states, and while not a part of our system, the county extension work in the province of Ontario, Canada.

Let us take the last first for that is the order in which I observed the organizations. The county agent, as we call him in the United States, is called an agricultural representative in the province of Ontario. This agent is not a representative of the agricultural college and Dominion Government as our agent is a representative of the College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture. In Ontario province the agricultural representatives are the employed agents of the central provincial government. They are responsible to what in this state would be the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany. Without the development of the extension system at the college they do not have the services of skilled specialists as we have in this state. They rely more on themselves and naturally cannot carry on so many varied pieces of work as an agent in New York. The supplementary help which they get is largely an institute

staff of farmers who are employed during a part of the winter for general meetings. The subject matter which they dispense is much the same as we have, with the exception of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics work, which is the basis of much of the agricultural extension work at Cornell. This work is starting,

the one in operation in New York. The main difference is that the community is really the township, because the township in that level country is a regular, laid-out division. There regular monthly meetings are held. This can be profitably done because the Grange is not universally organized in that state, and some of the

recreational programs, furnished by that strong and stable organization in New York, are provided by the Farm Bureau. This state like New York helps in the organization of co-operative organizations where there is local interest, but they do not buy or sell commodities.

In many of the western states the farm bureau is set up as a parent organization with departments for the sale and purchase of commodities. For example, we might have a state farm bureau with a wheat and bean selling department, a seed department, a clothing department,

and a farm supply department. In other words, if we were to take all of our co-operatives and make them separate departments of a farm bureau, we would have a system like some of the central western states. Some of these are struggling, others are doing very well. Personally, I feel that the plan which we have used by compelling each group to stand on its own feet is the stronger plan. If one of the children is weak it does not bring the rest of the family down with it.

Unfortunately these highly commercialized bureaus do not permit the closest tie-up with the county agent. He is more of an itinerate teacher with less local responsibility than we have in New York.

Some one has said that responsibility follows finance. Possibly this is so. On the surface at any rate this seems to be so. In New York the great bulk of the money for financing county extension work comes from the counties themselves, from county appropriations of boards of supervisors and membership fees in county extensions organizations called the county farm bureau. Here again Iowa follows much the same plan.

In some states, the agent is paid entirely from college funds. Naturally he



FARM BUREAU OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES

This Outpost of the Farm Bureau in New Mexico Shows That Extension Work Has Spread to All Corners of the Country.

however, and will develop rapidly. There are certain advantages in having fewer irons in the fire to keep warm. Nowhere have I observed better work in the elimination of the scrub sire than in some of the counties of Ontario, notably Oxford County. The work of developing Ontario Variegated alfalfa and the organization of its sale would compare favorably with work anywhere.

The representatives of the Ontario province are not as well paid as in the United States, for the demand for agriculturally trained men is not as great as here. It is a case of supply and demand. This situation has resulted in many from the dominion coming to the United States for employment.

THE term, Farm Bureau, in this state has come to mean a purely educational organization for the carrying on of extension work. It is the legalized, county extension organization. It is not a buying or selling organization, but supplies information for groups who wish to set up such organizations. In some of the western states, notably Iowa and California, the term, Farm Bureau, has quite a similar meaning. The Iowa plan is the most like

feels a keener sense of responsibility to the college than to the local people. Where such plans are developed some of the local county office expense is borne by the county farm bureau or thru county appropriations. We think in New York, the method of financing is a happy medium. We have a joint employment of the agent, a joint salary, a joint responsibility, and a joint interest in carrying on a local program of work. This has meant a finely built machine and a close acquaintance of college and farmer. We have found that the closer this acquaintance has been the greater has been the service.

In one state I found county appropriations being made for county extension work and sent to the college where it is sent back to the county to pay the agent and his expenses. What has followed is

natural. There are practically no active farmer committees and no local feeling of responsibility for the maintenance of the work.

THE New York extension system is proud of its record in carrying information to the farm people for the state, but it is most proud of the opportunity its type of organization has afforded for the development of leadership of local folks. Have you ever stopped to realize the large proportion of the leading figures in cooperative work in this state who have received their training thru the experience they have received in county farm bureau work in this state either as paid employees or as community or county committeemen? This in my mind is the greatest contribution that has been made. The much heralded cooperative associations in other

states, especially on the Pacific coast, can not boast of this achievement. Many of the leaders of cooperative work have secured their training in other forms of business. I can literally count dozens which I met who had received their experience in some business in no way allied with agriculture. The extension work in this state has made a liberal contribution to the cooperative movement. In some of our western sister states, the cooperative was the forerunner of the county extension work.

As I said at the outset, there still are two groups of thought in extension work in the United States. One is interested in dispensing information only; the other in dispensing information by helping the farmer to help himself. The New York system is decidedly in the latter class.

Alfalfa-Clover Service for New York

By E. L. Worthen

ALFALFA has been grown successfully on some farms in New York for over a quarter of a century. On other farms results with it have been disappointing, the crop failing completely or at best making only a mediocre growth. It has not been uncommon for the crop to fail on fields where it had grown successfully in previous years. Until comparatively recently alfalfa production might well have been considered a hazardous undertaking in most sections of the state. Today farmers of the state may secure information as to the suitability of their soil to alfalfa and detailed instructions in regard to what must be done to assure success with the legume.

For several years prior to 1924 there was conducted a more or less state-wide campaign to encourage the production of legumes. Emphasis was placed on their feeding value in addition to their beneficial effect on the soil itself. This paved the way for the more intensive alfalfa-clover service work started in four counties—Monroe, Seneca, Livingston and Orleans—in the fall of 1924. Since then it has been expanded to include over half of the agricultural counties of the state.

While commonly spoken of as an alfalfa or an alfalfa-clover campaign, the idea has not been to urge a maximum acreage of these legumes on every farm of the state. The importance of more and better alfalfa and clover, and in most cases of less timothy, has been emphasized. More than this, a personal service has been made available by the various county agents and the Agronomy Extension specialists, to New York farmers, enabling them to select legumes adapted to their soil conditions and to avoid failures with their seedings.

The first step in inaugurating the work in a county is to secure the support of the

farm bureau officers and the Advisory Council of the local County Farm Bureau. The county agent then proceeds to organize a special alfalfa-clover committee. The common policy is to have a representative from each town or from each important community on the committee. This committee is called together in the summer, generally late June or July. The agronomy extension specialist assigned to the county attends the initial meeting of the committee and explains the plan of the work covering a two-year period. The committeemen are urged to cooperate in developing the work in their respective sections of the county and to assist in securing the maximum number of cooperators.

FOLLOWING the organization and meeting of the committee, extensive local publicity is given to the project. Besides the County Farm Bureau News, the county agent utilizes the weekly, and when available the daily press to create wide-spread interest on the part of the farmers of the county.

In early August cards are mailed to the farmers of the county offering them the opportunity to become cooperators and to secure personal service with their alfalfa or clover problems. Such questions as the following appear on this card: "How many acres of alfalfa or clover do you plan to sow next spring or summer?" "Will you need inoculating material?" "Will you need assistance in getting hardy seed?"

Farm visits are made to the cooperators in the fall. Representative samples of surface soil and subsoil are taken from fields which are to be seeded. The agronomy specialist accompanies the county agent on the first 40 or 50 farms visited. A regular form is used in recording infor-

mation about each field sampled. The samples are sent to the College where they are tested by the specialist. Letters are then dictated to the County Agent advising what the individual farmer should do to succeed with his legume seeding. These letters are sent in duplicate, the original of each filed in the County Farm Bureau office, and the copy sent on by the county agent to the farmer.

A special alfalfa-clover issue of the Farm Bureau News is published in December or January. The material for this issue is furnished partly by the specialists. It generally precedes the series of winter community meetings which cover a period of one or two weeks. The specialist attends these meetings with the county agent. Various phases of alfalfa-clover production and harvesting are discussed, and especial attention is paid to the local problems and experiences of cooperators. Opportunity is given at these meetings for new men to make a request for the service. In this way new cooperators are secured for spring sampling. Additional publicity is given in the spring and summer, and sometimes additional cards sent to selected groups offering the service.

Samples are taken by the County Agent in the spring and more or less throughout the summer and fall of the second year. These samples are examined and specifications dictated by the County Agent. The specialist is available to assist difficult soil problems which may be encountered. So far as possible the responsibility for the work is taken over by the county agent after the first year.

A monthly service letter is prepared by the specialists and sent to all cooperators in the state. This was originally called the Alfalfagraph but is now termed

the Alfalfa-Clover Service Letter. This enables the specialists to keep in touch with the cooperators and to furnish them timely suggestions for meeting their alfalfa-clover problems.

An alfalfa-clover exhibit is generally made at the county fair. Several similar exhibits have been made by the specialists at the State Fair the last few years. In some counties essay or slogan contests have been conducted in the rural schools. In fact, various campaign methods of publicity have been employed by certain counties to stimulate interest in the project and especially to emphasize the value of good alfalfa and clover hay as feed for the dairy cows of the state.

In the average county between 200 and 300 cooperators are secured. This represents a perceptible percent of the leading

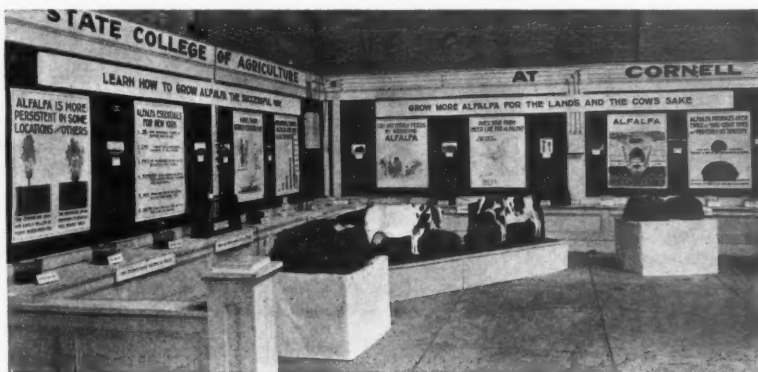
farmers of a county. Definite specifications are given for the seeding of from 1000 to 2000 acres of alfalfa and clover in each county. Due to unfavorable

pasture were seeded as the direct result of the interest stimulated by the alfalfa-clover service.

The appreciation of the service on the

part of farmers is clearly indicated by their insistent demand for continued service at the end of the two-year period. In some instances without further solicitation as many as 200 requests have come into a single agent's office the third year. There is every reason to believe that this work cannot and should not be confined to a two-year period. The problems of alfalfa and clover production cannot

be solved in this short time. The county agent assisted occasionally by the specialist has an opportunity to supply valuable aid to the farmers of his county by continuing year after year the service inaugurated by the alfalfa-clover campaign.



ALFALFA EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR

The Work of the College is Effectively Brought to the Attention of Hundreds of Farmers by Such Exhibits.

conditions it is often necessary to discourage the seeding of alfalfa and advise red or even alsike clover instead. In certain counties considerable interest has been developed in sweet clover pastures, and in one county over 200 acres of sweet clover

The Ag-Home Ec Association

By H. W. Beers

EVERY student who registers in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics this fall becomes a member of the new Agriculture-Home Economics Association. The traditional membership selling campaign for the "Ag Association" will not occur as the registration line waits outside the secretary's office, for there is no fee in the new Association.

The object of this new Association is to carry the traditions of the time-honored Ag Association over into an expanded organization built up in accordance with recent developments on the upper campus. It re-establishes the social bond that treats home economics students, foresters, and straight ag folk as really members of the same student "tribe." It aims to promote social understanding among these three groups, as well as in student-professor relationships.

The make-up of the "Ag-Domecon" Association should be known to all students, and will be of interest to readers who graduated when the old Ag Association held sway.

The Ag Association, it will be remembered, was the oldest student organization on the campus having a record of continuous existence. "Old-timers" on the faculty like to recall the beginnings of it—the days when the ag college was little more than the personality of Dean Bailey (and was for that reason if for none

other a strong factor for education). The beginnings of the Ag Association crystallized into a definite institution, and accumulated traditions that made it an important part of student life as the college grew.

The Ag Association sponsored Ag athletics, and ag teams have been winners from the early days of intra-mural sports. The Ag-Association get-togethers were the social events for the student body, which in those days was a relatively small, homogeneous unit. The Ag Association nursed Kermis and kept a friendly eye on THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN. Ag Association elections were events of major political interest.

But the beginnings of specialization brought the beginnings of social change to the upper campus. Martha Van Rennsalaer's idea became a Home Economics College. Forestry classes grew up and found themselves to be a major department in the College of Agriculture. Buildings spread all over the old University Farm, and the ag college grew up.

But the Ag Association plodded along in much the same old way. It failed to realize that student life was moving into an age of Old Armory dances, some 80 odd fraternities, departmental clubs. It failed to realize that forestry athletics and ag athletics, being competitive interests, could not be financed out of the same pocketbook. They failed to adjust to the

splitting off of the Home Economics College from the College of Agriculture.

And that is the why of the new Agriculture Home Economics Association.

THE new association is independent of all intra-mural athletics. Both forestry and ag athletics will continue as in the past, except for the fact that neither will be connected with an Ag Association. There will be an athletic council to take care of ag athletics, and the Forestry Club will manage their own teams.

The various departmental clubs are all represented in the executive committee of the new Association. This plan served to knit together the various groups among the students. Students from all three major student groups are eligible for office in the new Association, and the success of this plan is seen in the fact that last spring there were about ten candidates (including three girls) for the offices of president and vice-president.

So the Ag Association has grown up. It has expanded. It will no longer exist to fill needs that were real enough fifteen years ago but have now ceased to exist. It will not compete with the multitude of social attractions and activities that vie for the time of students and professors today, but it will supplement all these things, and gather up for its major attention the degree of common interest that yet remains and must be preserved among the "big three" of the upper campus.

Your College's Athletics

By D. M. Roy

THE Ag college was among the first eight that formed the nucleus of the Inter-college Athletic Association. This organization grew out of a series of baseball games that were held in 1906 for a cup given by the deans of the colleges. The success of the league caused Johnny Barr, a former member of the Sibley College faculty, to donate a trophy for an inter-college regatta which was held on the Inlet. After track, cross-country, and basketball had been added to the list of sports, an association was formed in 1908, with Professor John Craig as president and Professor C. V. P. Young as treasurer.

Association football and an indoor track carnival were added to the schedule, so that there was then a sport for every season. The eleven colleges now compete in soccer and cross-country in the fall; basketball, track and wrestling in the winter; and crew, tennis, and baseball, in the spring. The members of individual championship teams are awarded inter-college medals by the Association, and the members of all teams are given shingles by their own college's association. The All Year Championship Trophy goes to the college having the highest number of points. The method of scoring is as follows: 10 points for first place, 7 for second, 5 for third, 3 for fourth, and one for fifth.

Howard Ortner, coach of varsity basketball and director of intramurals, states as the purpose of inter-college sports,—“The purpose of all inter-college sports, as well as all intra-mural athletics, is to enable large groups of students to par-

ticipate in competitive and recreative games and sports, thereby enabling a much larger percentage of students to receive the many benefits from these sports. The intra-mural athlete considers the varsity as the peak of athletic achievement, and so at Cornell the Intra-mural Department works in co-operation with the varsity coaches, and at no other eastern college do varsity coaches show greater interest in intra-mural athletics than at Cornell.”

A director, which you elect, heads your college's athletics. The elections are held at the same time as those for the offices of the Agriculture-Home Economics Association, which is the first Tuesday in May. At this time a sophomore is put in office who during his junior year acts as Assistant Athletic Director, automatically becoming director in his senior year.

The director has many duties to perform. He is responsible for the athletic equipment, and buys any new things needed. As the season for each sport arrives, he posts notices to that effect and appoints a manager for the sport, usually a member of the preceeding year's team. The manager then becomes responsible for all practices of the team, sees that games are played off on schedule and selects those who have earned shingles at the end of the season. The director then has the shingles made for those selected. At the present time, with athletics separated from the Agricultural-Home Economics Association, the Director is also responsible for the financing of the athletic teams.

LAST year, when the college's athletics was a part of the Agriculture Association, they were financed out of the membership fee collected in the fall. A definite sum was not set aside, however, to cover the expenses of the sports and now the athletic treasury is without funds. This year, a drive will be conducted by the Agriculture-Home Economics Association among its members, and it is hoped that the students will co-operate, so that enough money can be set aside from the amount raised, to cover the expenses of the athletic teams.

You should all be proud of the records your college athletes have made during the twenty years of inter-college contests. They have been all 'round champions for thirteen of those years. The Mechanical Engineers held the championship for two years, and is the only other college to have championship teams for more than one year in succession. Last season the teams were outstandingly successful, winning in cross-country, soccer, track, basketball, wrestling, and crew. The athletes were runners-up in baseball, and lost only in swimming and tennis. We have lost but very few of the members of these teams, so we should still possess the All Year Championship Trophy during 1931-32. You should begin helping now by giving financial aid, and when the call is issued for candidates for the various teams, respond at once. We want to keep up the precedent established by the records made by the previous athletic teams of the College of Agriculture, but this cannot be done without your co-operation.

Our Cattle Judging Teams

By C. L. Allen

THE ability to successfully place animals in the show ring at our great shows is an ability which is acquired by relatively few people. It is doubtful whether very many could ever acquire this ability even though they were carefully trained and were able to get the required experience. Great judges of livestock, like great men in other lines of endeavor, must be endowed with special aptitudes. The most prominent judges have supplemented their endowment with years of training and experience.

A very small percentage of those who are availing themselves of the opportunities for training in judging offered by our schools and colleges will ever attain marked prominence as judges. On the other hand a large percentage of the prominent judges are coming from the group which has had this training.

All the skill that it is possible to attain from such training has a direct application for those interested in animal breeding. Occasionally a prominent breeder becomes a prominent show ring judge but all such breeders have attained a considerable amount of skill in recognizing correct animal form.

Livestock judging lends itself very readily to the development of contests. This feature begins when the 4-H Club member selects an animal for the first time and continues all through the high school and college judging work. There has been a tremendous growth in the numbers interested in the various judging competitions. Just recently 45 teams of three members each took part in a contest at the Alfred State School of Agriculture. These 45 teams represented 45 different schools where some attention has been given to this line of work. Similar con-

tests are held at some of the other state schools. A large number of teams from all parts of the state compete at the state fair at Syracuse each year.

Such a contest is one of the Farm and Home Week features at the College. 46 teams took part in the livestock judging contest in 1929. This was by far the largest number ever entered.

The national contests have also grown rapidly for the past few years. Approximately 30 states are now represented each year at the National Dairy Show by both college and junior judging teams.

The effects of this training and these contests are far reaching. It is impossible to measure them, but the enthusiasm of those taking part in the work is enough to convince any observer of their value. A noted dairyman has said, “The Students' Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at the National Dairy Show has

been the greatest factor in establishing our present standards in judging dairy cattle". Coaches and teams from all parts of the United States meet at this contest and have developed more uniform ideas of animal form. They have carried these ideas back to their own states and communities with a great deal of advantage to the whole industry.

THE primary object of all judging work is to give the student as correct an idea as possible of what constitutes proper animal form. The ideals set up provide the basis for the selection or rejection of animals as representatives of the several breeds. His conception of animal form must necessarily develop and change with each new experience. He gradually builds up in his mind's eye a composite picture of his ideal animal. It is a study from which he never graduates, but which adds to his knowledge as long as he deals with livestock.

Judging work also provides opportunity for making many contacts. The student not only comes in contact with large numbers of his fellow students, but also meets many of the coaches of other teams as well as men of prominence who are interested in this line of work.

Where ever groups of people compete the element of sportsmanship is prominent. This is especially true of the judging work. The student who cannot accept ideas, profit by his mistakes and lose gracefully soon drops behind his fellows. This element enters into both the training period and the actual contest itself. Good sportsmanship, the contacts made and the ability to accept ideas probably contribute just as much to success as the actual skill and knowledge obtained.

The work in dairy cattle judging at the college is given in two different courses. In the general course dealing with dairy cattle and milk production one laboratory each week is devoted to a study of animal form. The college herds provide the material for this work. This work is required before the student is allowed to take the advanced judging work.

The judging teams are chosen from the advanced judging class. This class obtains a large part of its experience and training from visiting the farms of breeders

of pure bred livestock. This provides an opportunity for a study of different methods of farming and different breeding practices as well as the opportunity for judging animals which the student has never seen before. A study of the farms visited is really just as valuable as the actual judging for the student who plans to become a breeder.

The trips include visits to herds of the four major dairy breeds. This makes possible a comparison of the conditions which seem to favor the selection of one breed over another. Each breed has certain characters which seem to make it

Ayrshire herd this farmer has a very excellent poultry flock. The breeding up of this poultry flock compares very favorably with his accomplishment with Ayrshire Cattle.

This farm leaves an impression of excellence anywhere you may look. There is an excellent herd of cattle, a fine poultry flock, it is one of the best potato farms to be found anywhere, and the workmen drive fine horses. All these are in keeping with the fine farm home which they support.

On another trip we visited a group of Holstein breeders. These men all live on large fine farms and have good herds of purebred cattle. Their milk goes to the wholesale fluid market and they have a good market for their surplus stock. One of these farmers takes pride in having some good purebred Percheron horses and another raises excellent crops of potatoes, alfalfa and wheat. A third farmer in this group lives for his cows alone. He really has a wonderful herd, is very proud of his cows and proud of the fact that he can breed better and



THE OLD JUDGING PAVILION

This Picture Was Taken Before the Old Judging Pavilion Was Converted Into the Farm Management Building.

better fitted for some certain set of conditions than any other breed. Some of the more important factors which are concerned in the selection of a breed are; the character and climate of the country, the use made of milk, and special markets for milk of high quality.

THE advanced judging class trips are planned to include about an equal number of herds of each of the four major dairy breeds. A short sketch of four of these places is given below.

For several years we have visited a locality noted for its Ayrshire cattle. One of the good herds in this locality is owned by a "Master Farmer". This is one of the old breeding establishments and at the present time is one of the outstanding herds of Ayrshires in the state. It has been interesting to watch the improvement of this herd for the past ten years. This improvement is the result of very carefully selected herd sires combined with production records on the females. A special market takes all the milk produced at a little higher rate than the average farmer gets; a case of a good price for good milk. In addition to the milk there is always a ready market for the surplus stock at good prices. Beside his

more useful bulls than he can buy.

In order to get practice with really high grade Jersey cattle we have visited a very large breeding and importing establishment. One cannot visit such a place and fail to come away with a feeling of great respect for a fine animal. Another outstanding feature is the care which the animals on this farm receive. The attendants are all skilled cattlemen and take great pride in having the animals present a fine appearance at all times.

Among our Guernsey friends there is one who has a herd which he has developed and improved. This is a herd of really fine cows with high productive ability of which all the animals have been bred on the farm for many generations. This farmer has a special market for his milk. He supplies a milkman with a stipulated amount each day. At times he has a surplus which he must dispose of and the problem he sets himself is to get more for the surplus than he does for the other. He tells us that he is able to accomplish this most of the time.

Beside a herd of fine Guernsey cattle this farm is noted for its seed corn, certified seed potatoes and good crops of alfalfa hay. In a field near the barns one may also see a good (Continued on page 21)

The College Runs the Year Round

By Charles A. Taylor

WHEN the student packs up and starts for home at the end of the spring semester he may think that the college of agriculture stands idle until he returns to start things going in the fall, but it doesn't. There is scarcely a week through the summer recess when there is no gathering of importance to many people. The machinery of research, extension and administration are in full operation. Professors are busy preparing new courses of instruction or reviewing old courses, gathering materials, notes and all the tools for instructing classes. Many are teaching in one of the great summer schools held at the university each summer.

On June 6 and 7, this year, the first state wide gathering and conference of the "Key Bankers" was held at the college of agriculture. The key bankers are bankers chosen by the New York State Bankers Association, because of their special interest in farming, to foster the development of agriculture. There is one key banker in each county. These men, as was fitting, met at Cornell for their first general conference. A program of speeches and discussions was followed by tours to good and poor farms and farm districts in Tompkins, Cortland and Chenango counties to study, under the direction of the department of farm management and rural economy and with the help of farm bureau and junior project agents, some of the problems of farmers and farm communities, some of the successes and failures among farm enterprises, and the reasons that lay behind them.

The American Iris Society, which met here on June 18, brought leading iris growers from all over the country. One of them said that Ithaca is a city of iris growers, for iris was in bloom in hundreds of dooryards all over the city. But they should have seen these same "poor man's orchids" the previous week when they were

at the height of their splendor. Outstanding among them all were the iris garden of Colonel J. C. Nichols and the iris plantation in the test gardens of the College of Agriculture along the Varna road.

Perhaps the most inspiring occasion of the whole summer was the arrival of the great 4-H crusade on June 26. Two thousand, one hundred and forty-six boys and girls from thirty-one counties were guests of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics for



BOYS LEARN DAIRYING

Learning by Doing, These Short Course Students Avail Themselves of a Part of the Extension Service

three glorious days; days filled with interest for those farm boys and girls, and days that filled the members of the faculty with that renewed youth and the vital enthusiasm which only the contact with boys and girls can bring. Demonstrations, contests, tours, games, campfire suppers and feasts of music made up the schedule which was full to the utmost for every youngster. All too soon, they climbed into their automobiles and busses, and onto their special trains to start for home. Who can comprehend the forces for the upbuilding of New York State farms and farm homes that they carried with them from their visit here?

We celebrated a "safe and sane" Fourth of July with motor boat races and stunt

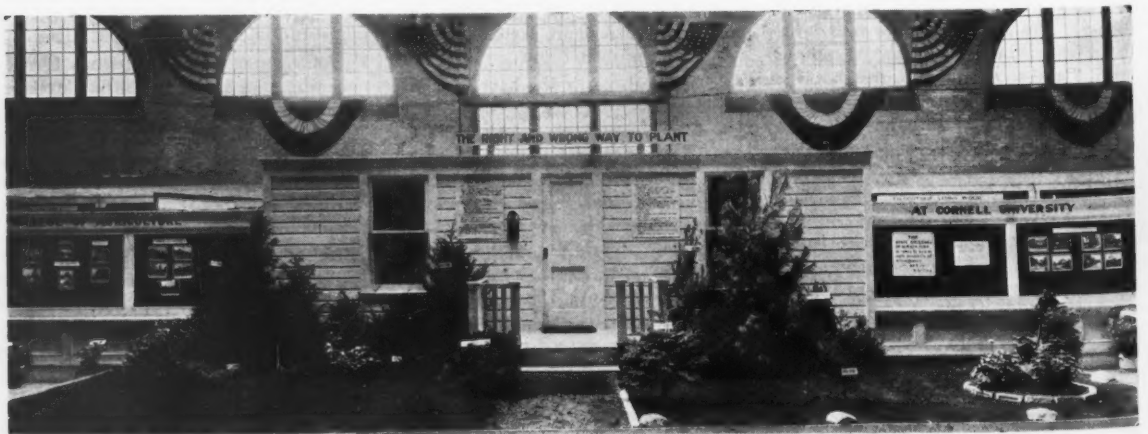
lying over Stewart Park, and the sessions of the three summer schools began on the 6th. The University Summer School, the Summer School of Agriculture, and the Summer School of Biology were complete successes. Dormitories, walks and parking spaces were full, as usual. The halls were vibrant with the voices of students, howbeit the tempo was unlike that during the regular sessions.

This summer, Cornell acquired a new swimming pool at the upper end of Beebe Lake. It was a cool retreat on hot days with deep water for those who would dive from the high rocks, and shallow water for the kiddies and the corpulent. The banks were crowded with sun-bathers and the colorful scene reminded one of Coney Island, in at least some of its aspects.

The Summer School for Town and Country Ministers convened on July 22. Otherwhile sedate clergymen hurried from hall to hall, and from lecture to lecture, sang with surprising vigor in Robert's Assembly, or played baseball on the quadrangle. They too, came, absorbed greater or lesser amounts of knowledge and inspiration, left their imprint on the life of the college, and went their several ways.

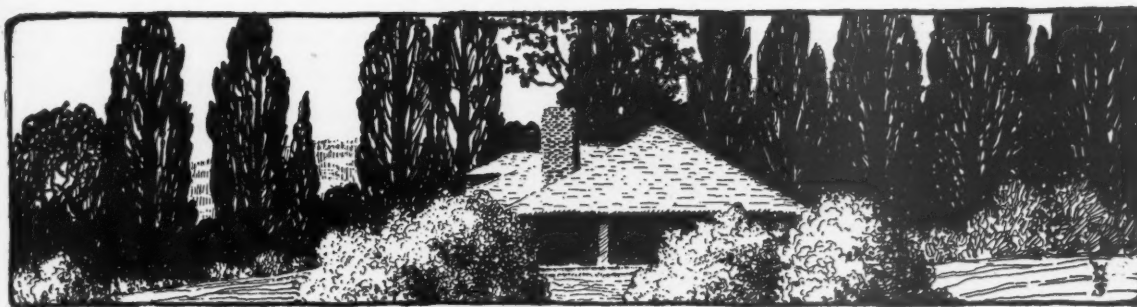
An outstanding event of the summer was the initiation of the new Cornell University radio station, W E A I. On August 15th, after three years of preparation and months of construction, testing, and adjustment, the vibrant waves of a regular daily (except Sunday) program began to be released from the sublime heights of the one hundred and sixty foot steel towers situated on the experimental farm of the poultry department on the hill beyond Forest Home.

Just at present, the broadcasting consists of a noon time agricultural program furnished by the College of Agriculture. The farm news of the day, crop and market reports, the (Continued on page 18)



ONE OF THE COLLEGE EXHIBITS AT THE STATE FAIR AT SYRACUSE

This Shows One of the Means by Which the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics Extend Their Useful Services to the Farmer.



Through Our Wide Windows

The Gas Tax

WE HAVE a reminder of the value of good roads each spring when the campus roads are tarred. The roads are slippery, then sticky, our clothes are messed up, and our best rugs usually get their share of damage. If Tower road is concreted the depreciation on the cars of those who use it will be greatly lessened.

Students grumble about the condition of the campus roads, the cinder paths, and the distance between their various classrooms, but these are only walking distances. The roads which connect the farmer with the rest of the world are of inestimable importance. The farm on a good road is worth fifteen to eighteen dollars more per acre than a similar farm on a dirt road. All farmers know the value of the saving of time, the social advantage, and the ability to get a doctor quickly, that goes with a good road.

One fifth of the New York state gas tax is to be returned to the counties. This will amount to approximately \$5,000,000 each year and will probably increase in the future. This should eliminate a great many of the dirt roads of the state if wisely spent. It is a pity that many of the county organizations are so faulty that a great deal of this money is sure to be wasted. The gas tax is an excellent measure, making the person who uses the roads pay for the privilege, but why not follow this law with a few more to insure that all of the money shall be wisely spent?

Road commissioners should be appointed, and should be free from any restrictions in their work because of the party with which they are affiliated. They should be responsible to boards of supervisors that are small enough to function efficiently. They should be paid enough so there will be no difficulty in obtaining capable men for the position. The election method of selecting a man for such a position is one of the greatest handicaps we have which prevents getting skilled men who can follow their own methods while working for the county. Let's reform the organization which spends the public money, and so make sure that the best possible use is made of the funds from this new source.

Farmers should remember that they are entitled to a refund of the tax on all gasoline used in tractors and other engines not used for transportation purposes on the roads. Probably one of the intentions of the men who passed the law was that many would fail to claim their refund and so the state would get most of the money that is theoretically to be refunded. Check up on the gas you are using that should be tax free, and don't lose a large refund just because it is too much bother to get the blanks and send them to Albany.

Flying

MANY people in the Ag college have expressed the desire to learn to fly while getting their college training. Most of us are convinced that the air is the highway of the future, despite the need for good roads at present. Time is too valuable to spend on the road as soon as it is possible to use the air with the same degree of safety. Probably freight will be carried overland for

many years to come unless aviation is revolutionized, but passenger traffic will take to the air.

Frequently students in agriculture have gotten experience in dissecting some old flivver and manipulating it over country roads that makes them wish to try their skill in dodging clouds. If aviation becomes the common mode of transportation in the future colleges are certain to give some instruction in flying. Why don't we get started one jump ahead of the other fellow and begin now? The Engineering College could take care of the ground school without a great deal of rearrangement or much increase in the size of staff. A few competent pilots would be necessary to give us the training in the air. The ships could participate in the R. O. T. C. maneuvers and would broaden the scope of that department. We need not make an elaborate start; only a couple of planes would be necessary for a beginning, with two or three more for ground work.

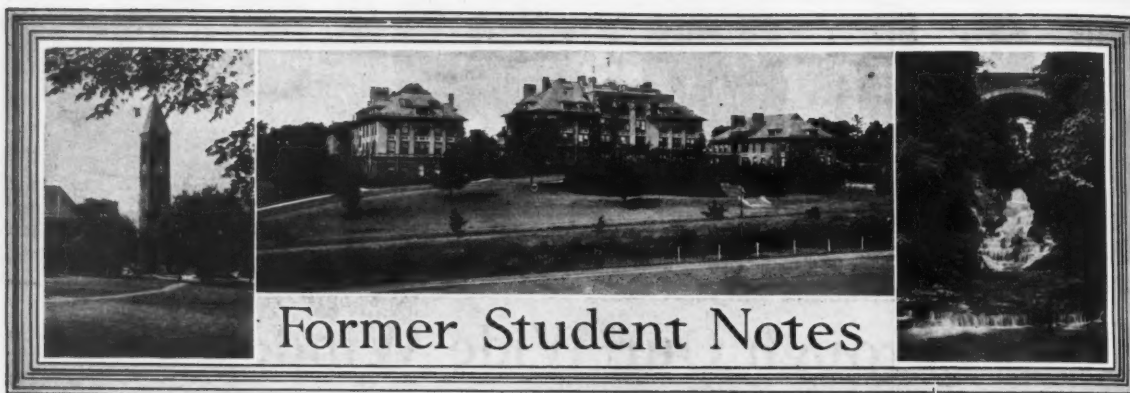
Registration in such a course would be limited of course, and the training could be put on a competitive basis so that the men who were qualified and who worked would be given the opportunity to fly. The competition might take place during the ground work. The entire University would benefit from the enthusiasm with which such a course would be received, and the R. O. T. C. work would lose some of its humdrum aspect. Perhaps the Government could bear part of the cost, and the University help the Engineering College with the cost of the ground school. If aviation is on as sound a basis as its supporters claim the experiment should be worth trying.

Hello Frosh!

IF you are really interested in learning all you can about the Ag college which is now your college you have subscribed to the COUNTRYMAN and are looking thru the October issue to try to learn something about the College in the shortest possible time. We're mighty glad you're here, and we hope you like the University and profit a great deal by coming here. You should realize that yours is the largest class in the Ag college and in the University, and that by force of numbers you can do a great deal for the College and the University. If you keep one eye and one ear at attention the institution will teach you a great deal. Now your problem is to do what you can do to repay it for the benefits you receive.

You must first make sure that you handle your studies in a way that is a credit to yourself and to the institution. Pick your courses carefully, choosing subjects in which you are interested. Don't pick one of the hardest courses in the University for your first term, but hit the ones you do take hard. Remember this—one of the most valuable things you will get out of college life will be finding out just how hard you can work. Start early, and don't get into difficulties before you step on the throttle.

You can do much for the institution aside from your class work. Take up some sport, the more difficult it is the more it will do for you, so don't be afraid that it may be too hard work or the completion too keen. Yours is the largest class in the University, if each of you tries to accomplish as much as possible you will be a great asset to the institution.



The Class of '24 Comes Through

CONSTERNATION in the editorial office! Would we have to run an issue without Former Student notes? No, that would never do. But what was to be done? We had none and one simply can't make them up out of one's head (in spite of the fact that occasionally one does look that way).

Busy heads were put together and it was resolved to send out to some of our friends and ask them for news of themselves. The class of '24 was thereupon showered with appealing letters with the results that you see here. We find them in every walk of life from just plain farming to selling life insurance. Read about your friends and then send us a word about yourself that they may read about you and what you have been doing with yourself since leaving these "stately halls of learning, far above Cayuga's shore."

Sadye Frances Adelson is the director of the Home Economics Department of the Jewish Welfare Society at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her address is Royalton Apartments, 23rd and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Laura Catherine Allen was married to Carl H. Preston on July 27 in the bride's home at Clyde. They are living in Ithaca at 408 East State Street.

Chester A. Arnold went north on a fossil hunting expedition to Gaspé, Quebec in August, 1928. After his return he became an instructor in botany and did research work with fossil plants in the museum of paleontology at the University of Michigan. His address is Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Lida Thala Ball married James W. Fuller. They have one boy and are living in Springville, New York.

Ernest A. Bradley went back to his father's farm after graduation where he has been ever since. He writes that he has been active in grange and boy scout work as well as keeping up his interest in entomology. The farm is located at Silver Springs, New York.

George F. Brewer began his varied career in San Diego, California, where he spent one year. After that he came to New York City where he was with the New York Life Insurance Company for two years. Since then he has been salesman for steel building products with the Truscon Steel Company in New York and Brooklyn. He married Lorraine Morrill of Plandome, New York and they have one two and a half year old boy, Robert George. Their home is at 3619 168th Street, Flushing, New York.

Arthur H. Brokaw has been instructing in agriculture at the Owego High School since graduating and doing junior project work on the side. His address is 84 Main Street, Owego, New York.

Elizabeth P. Brown, or to be more accurate, Mrs. O. C. Taylor, has been supervising Home Economics at Burgettstown, Jeannette, and Ellsworth, Pennsylvania. She is still at the last named place and may be addressed there.

Madeline A. Carroll is teaching homemaking in New York City Public School 70 in the Bronx. Since graduation she has been teaching and studying music spending one summer in Europe. Her address is 2352 University Avenue, New York City.

David B. Cook is forester for the Adirondack Light and Power Company with headquarters in Albany, New York. He handles land survey problems, timber cutting and reforestation of denuded areas.

David S. Cook spent two years immediately following his graduation in the extension department under Professor Bristow Adams. After that he spent three years with the Redpath Chautauquas, booking talent and acting as superintendent and platform manager. He is officially known as Field Manager for the Redpath Indoor Chautauquas. He declares himself as yet unmarried and his address is South Byron, New York. He writes that Dwight D. Decker, '23, who is manager and owner of the Ah-Wa-Ga Hotel at Owego, New York, spent two months during the summer at Moosehead Lake to re-

cover from a nervous breakdown caused by overwork. Also that R. C. Sutliff, '26, is teaching agriculture at the state school at Morrisville, New York. He says that "Sut" married a Syracuse girl and they are making their home there.

Marion O. Covell was married to Gordon Clifford Nash on June 8. They are living in Middleton, New York.

Victor L. Crowell, Jr. is instructor of elementary science at the State Teacher's College and Normal School at Trenton, New Jersey. Since graduation he has been teaching both winter and summer; one year at Odessa High School and three years at White Plains teaching general science. He spent one summer at Cornell teaching Nature Study and the rest of the summers in camps teaching the same subject. He received his M. A. degree from Teachers College at Columbia this year. He is married and lives at 108 Columbia Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey.

Marguerite Mazzarella Davidson taught three years in Pennsylvania schools and then became substitute teacher in home economics in Elizabeth, New Jersey, schools. She is married to William L. Davidson '23 and is living at 22 Stiles Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Alfred A. Doppel started his career as an instructor at Connecticut Agricultural College. The second year he spent as Extension Forester of the State of Connecticut and the third as District Forester in Maryland. At present he is assistant in Natural Resources Production, Department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, where he may be addressed at Washington, D. C.

Lois A. Douque was married to Malcolm M. Mathewson in Sage Chapel on June 11. Lois has been county home demonstration agent in Stueben county but now takes up her duties as farmer's wife at Bath where Mr. Mathewson is manager of a farm.

Dorothy Van Wirt Endres was an assistant buyer in Macy's children's wear de-

partment in New York City for two years. She is married and her address is High Street, Closter, New Jersey.

Mildred O. Evans spent two years in White Plains as dietitian and a year in Buffalo before she went back home to Niagara Falls. Here she is dietitian in the Niagara Falls, Memorial Hospital. Her home address is 1916 Whitney Avenue, Niagara Falls, New York.

John E. Gilmore 2nd, began his work in developing the Everglades in Florida but was halted by infantile paralysis from which he recovered in two years time. At present he is teaching vocational agriculture in the East Bloomfield High School. He is a widower and has one daughter, Patricia Anne. His address is Holcomb, New York.

Leslie R. Hawthorn taught for a year in the botany department but left the University to take his present position with the horticultural division of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. He has been assisting in an extensive study of vegetable varieties, descriptions, classifications, etc., which are to be published in a series of monographs entitled *The Vegetables of New York*; Part I of Volume I of which, *The Peas of New York*, is already out. The series will be very similar to the series of fruit books for which the station is already noted. He took his M.S. here in 1928. His wife is a Cornellian of the class of '26. Their home address is 4 Lyceum Street, Geneva, New York.

Charlotte G. Jones is teaching biology at the Cortland High School in Cortland, New York. Previous to this position she taught for three years at Lyndhurst, New Jersey. Her address is 1526 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, New York.

Margaret E. Kelly was dietitian at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium and clinic for a year and then dietitian at the Buffalo City Hospital until she was married on August 16, 1928 to Peter C. Gallivan, '22, M.E., from which time she states her business as "housewife". Her address is 2228 Main Street, Buffalo, New York.

Lucy C. Kellogg, who was Lucy I. Cursons, is living with her husband, Stuart B. Kellogg, '24, at the Sherwood Hotel in Greene, New York. Stuart is manager of the hotel and breeds wild Mallard ducks and pheasants on the side. Lucy writes that her black Belgian police dog, Calaban, was run over and killed recently. Calaban was here at the Delta Gamma house for two years and was quite a campus favorite at the time. Their address is Sherwood Hotel, Greene, New York.

Arthur Meaux Kent spent one year with the U. S. Forest Service as forest fire prevention lecturer traveling through the southern Appalachian mountains preaching forest fire prevention to the native mountaineers. Since then he has been doing lumber buying and inspection most of the time. At present he is with the Re-

search and Commercial Lumber Inspection Service at the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory. His wife is a Cornellian, class of 1919. They live at 7632 Plum Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He writes that W. R. Hines, '20, is state forester with the conservation commission of Louisiana and has two kids; Phil Wakely, '23, is with the Southern Experiment Station and with two youngsters is making good headway towards acquiring a family; Pete Rigter, '23, is with the same outfit, and Kenneth G. McDonald, '23, is in charge of the Atlanta District of the Western Electric sales inspection office in Atlanta, Georgia, and is still single.

Mrs. Frank E. Knowlton, who was Eva Reith, was a temporary assistant at the experiment station at Geneva from January through June after which she returned to her poultry farm at Springville, New York. She and her husband, Frank E. Knowlton, '25, run the Arrowhead Poultry Farm. Their address is Springville, New York.

Margaret Kenwell Larcomb started out as a dietitian but married Dr. J. W. Larcomb in 1926 and has been a housewife and teacher of dietetics in the local hospital since. She also prepares diets for private patients. Her home address is 3145 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Frances S. Linck started her career as an assistant in Nature Study at Pennsylvania State College, next she had charge of the biology and geology departments at the College of St. Elizabeth in New Jersey. At present she is teaching everything from English to physics in the new town high school at Constableville, New York. Frances tells about a Lewis County Cornell get-together. They had representatives from classes from '92 to '29, had a fine dinner, sang the old songs, compared notes and resolved to have another next year. Why can't we have some more of these get-togethers? Start one up and then write and tell us all about it.

William D. McMillan has been with the G. L. F. and Agricultural Research since graduating. He says his present business is Agricultural Advertising and Research at Sunnysables, Ithaca. He married a Cornell girl of the class of '23 and has one boy, Donald Rice. Their address is R.D. 5, Ithaca, New York.

Clinton S. M. Idoon taught agriculture in Perry, New York, the first year after graduation and then turned to the canning business in which he is still interested. He married a graduate of Syracuse University. They live at Livonia, New York.

Blanche E. Moran taught one year in Zebulon, North Carolina and then left to become head of the home economics department at the New York State School of Agriculture at Morrisville where she has been for the past four years. She may be addressed at the State School of Agriculture, Morrisville, New York.

Paul R. Needham has been working for his Ph.D. which he obtained in '28. He

married a Cornellian of the class of '25. His address is University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, where he is teaching.

A. M. Mulholland is farming. He is developing an orange grove near Bradenton, Florida.

Bertha T. Nelson is doing graduate work in psychology. She took her A.M. in 1927 and is working for her Ph.D. at present. Her address is 359 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Marion Nelson is statistical assistant of the National Tuberculosis Association in New York City. She is living on Long Island at Great Neck, New York.

Martha Kinne Palmer was Vocational Homemaking teacher at Edinboro, Pennsylvania for one year. Then she was married to James B. Palmer, '21, and lists her occupation as homemaker ever since. They have two children, James B. Jr. and Julia B. They may be reached at 6 Chesnut Street, Potsdam, New York.

Lois Smith Potts is making and keeping a home for her husband, Thomas J. Potts '23, who is taking graduate work here, and her two boys, Thomas Jackson, Jr. and Richard Charles, at 107 Cayuga Heights Road, Ithaca, New York.

Hortense Black Pratt has been teaching at Interlaken. She married a Cornellian of the class of '25, and now lists her business as housekeeper at Wayland, New York.

Richard T. Raymond has been working for Borden's Farm Produce Company for the past five years. At present he is supervising the field laboratories which determine the payment price for Grade A milk. His address is 15 Ferndale Road, Madison, New Jersey.

Alexander M. Ross is woods superintendent for the Newton Falls Paper Company at Newton Falls where he has been ever since graduating. He married a graduate of the class of '24 from St. Lawrence University. Their address is simply Newton Falls, New York.

Marion R. Salisbury did public health work in Rochester in 1925, was teacher of biology and foods at Trumansburg in 1926, and since then teacher of foods at the Cortland High School and also manager of the school cafeteria in 1929. Her address is 8 North Church Street, Cortland, New York.

Frances Scudder spent two years at Cornell after graduation and then became the home making teacher at the Uniontown, Pennsylvania, junior high school for two years. Since then she has been Home Demonstration agent at Oswego, New York. Her address is Home Bureau Office, Oswego, New York.

Martha M. Signor has been doing dietetic work in hospitals. She tried teaching for one year but returned to the hospital work which she says she enjoys very much. She is at present dietitian in the Baltimore City Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

A. M. Stebbins worked for the U.S.D.A. for two years, one year in Washington, D. C., and one year in California. At present he is statistician for the Pacific Mills. He writes, "I would like to say that the courses given in agricultural economics with a few courses in economics in the Arts College will provide a background which will enable anyone to obtain a position in any line of business. Especially good are the courses in prices and statistics." He may be addressed at 295 New York Ave, Brooklyn, New York.

Walter E. Stevens studied at Franklin Marshall College for a year and was a surveyor's helper on the road for three months after which he became connected with the New York State Advance Premium Cooperative Fire Insurance where he has been ever since. His address is Greenville, New York.

R. L. Taylor is doing research in forest entomology and is in charge of the Maine Forest Service Entomological Laboratory at Bar Harbor. He has been Austin Teaching Fellow in botany at Harvard and Radcliffe College and received his D.Sc. from Harvard last June. He married Francena R. Meyer '25 and they have one two year old boy, Alan Barclay. Their home is Norris Avenue, Bar Harbor, Maine.

Clifford Thatcher taught vocational agriculture for four years following graduation at Brooklyn, Pennsylvania. He has been teaching agriculture at Boonville, New York, for a year and expects to remain there for at least another year. He married a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Teachers College and has one boy, Robert Clifford, born January 11, 1929. His home is in Boonville, New York.

Dana S. Weaver is public office manager of the New York Telephone Company at 4602-13 Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. He is married and lives at 3223 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn.

Robert H. Wendt spent his time since graduation studying law and then practicing the same. He is at present associated with the firm of Whitbeck and Dye of Rochester. He sends us best wishes for the continued success of the COUNTRYMAN for which we are duly grateful and return our best for a successful law practice. His address is 175 Stone-wood Avenue, Rochester, New York.

Don J. Wickham is married and has one son, William, born February 6, 1929. He is on a fruit and dairy farm with two filling stations on the "soon to be famous" Sullivan Trail along Seneca Lake as a side line. His address is Hector, New York.

Francis S. Widrig is teaching general science and mathematics in Detroit where he has been for four years. Previous to his present location he was assistant supervisor of nature study at Cleveland Heights. He spends his summers as assistant director of Camp Penn Loch at Interlaken, Michigan. He is married and has one boy, Francis Fayette. His address is 13525 Turner Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Ed Willim, Jr., has been doing 4-H Club and county agricultural agent work since graduation. He is married and working as the Newcastle County Agricultural Agent located at the University of Delaware at Newark, Delaware.

Anna Rogers Willman has been doing extension work in the state until last February. She was assistant home demonstration agent in Erie county for one year and home demonstration agent in Cortland county for three and a half years. She is married and living at 1017 East State Street, Ithaca.

Martha E. Wool did office work for the Ithaca Gun Company for a year after graduation after which she married Henry C. Straham, '23. They have one girl, Elizabeth Orril, and are living at 4 Ham-mersley Avenue, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Richard C. Yates sends us the laconic reply to our question inquiring as to his



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NOW is the time to get your flock on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash—the famous complete ration based on OAT-MEAL! There's nothing like oatmeal for production and maintenance. To the oatmeal are added other valuable ingredients—cod liver meal, molasses, animal protein, minerals; in fact, just the things a hen must have to keep her eager to eat and lay.

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is a scientific feed, carefully blended and mixed to insure you more "egg-dollars" for every "feed-dollar." It prevents anemia; it insures good and complete digestion; good appetite, full, rich blood; strong health to maintain heavy egg production.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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work since leaving college—"working." His work is with the Canadian Furnace Company, Ltd. of Port Calborne, Ontario. His address is 1243 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

Winifred H. Zimmerman has been teaching in Antigo, Wisconsin. She took graduate dietitian work at the Fifth Avenue Hospital in New York City previous to going into teaching work. She spent two summers at summer school, one at Columbia and the other at Wisconsin University. This past summer she spent traveling abroad.

'14

James S. Davis worked at the ice cream business for a few months and then took a position as farm foreman at the Highfield Farm, Lee, Massachusetts, where he has been for nearly eight years. He is married and has two children, Ernest K. and Minnie A.

'17

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McDermott of Dormont, Pennsylvania are the proud parents of twin daughters born on July 11. Mrs. McDermott was formerly Anne Horton Morrow.

'21

James B. Palmer has been teaching for the past year in the Education Department at Potsdam State Normal School. During the summer he was here at Cornell teaching in the rural education department while completing his dissertation for doctorate. He has been appointed head of the new department of rural education at the Potsdam State Normal School for the coming year.

'22

Homer C. Odell is with the Chevrolet Motor Company at Tarrytown, New York. Previous to his present position he was assistant manager and manager of the Nassau County Farm Bureau. In December 1927 he became the representative for the Chevrolet Motor Company in the Adirondacks until November 1928, when he became office manager and car distributor at the Tarrytown branch factory of that company. He married Gladys Bretsch '24 and they have a daughter, Margery Jean, who is two and a half. They keep house on Bellair Drive, Dobbs Ferry, New York.


'23

Carol Heller is married to Carlton Cockle and is living in Clarence, New York.

The engagement was recently announced of Mercedes Seaman and Frederick William Wrede, Jr. '25.

Kenneth L. Roberts went into the forest service in California immediately after graduation. Since then he has been with the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission at Ithaca. At present he is supervising field work with Bryant Fleming. He married an Ithaca Con-

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Extension Service

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A COMMON SENSE BOOK ON FARM CONSTRUCTION FREE..



HERE is a book you will want to have for its many valuable suggestions on farm buildings. Homes, barns, silos, grain bins, hog, poultry and milk houses—in fact all kinds of farm buildings—are illustrated and described.

Structural Clay Tile—the fireproof, everlasting, economical building material—is discussed, and its various uses explained.

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Formerly Hollow Building Tile Association
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Please send me without charge a copy of the book, "Structural Clay Tile Buildings for the Up-to-Date Farmer."

Name

Address.....

servatory of Music graduate and is living at 706 East Seneca Street, Ithaca, NY.

B. C. Snyder who has been teaching agriculture at Castile for a number of years has accepted a position teaching agriculture at Pulaski, New York.

Mrs. J. Staneslow, who was Chris Williams, has announced a baby boy, Paul, born May 19. Dr. and Mrs. Staneslow are residing at Waterbury, Connecticut where Dr. Staneslow, '22, has a private practice.

Edgar M. Veghte is a basket manufacturer at Gloversville, New York. He writes, "Took a year and a half trip to the west coast and Alaska with D. T. Wade, '23. Since then been in wood, lumber and basket work. His address is 36 Broad Street, Gloversville, New York.

'25

Olive M. Hoeffe is an assistant seed analyst at the New York State Agricultural Experiment station at Geneva.

'26

Jean Frances Bettis was recently married to John Mershon Welch.

Paul Kruger Rice was married on June 23 at Buffalo to Miss Georgia Belle Peck.

'27

Gerald F. Britt and his wife announce the arrival on August 27 of an eight-pound baby daughter, Jane Elizabeth. "Gid" is still in Genesee County raising potatoes. His address is Batavia, New York.

Ruth Crosby married John Hedberg, an instructor in astronomy, on June 21.

Mary Gertrude Ryan was married on August 5 to Lieutenant Gordon E. Textor of Minneapolis, Minnesota. They had a military wedding. Lieutenant Textor is a graduate of West Point and took an advanced degree in engineering here at Cornell in 1928. They are making their home at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.

'28

Jeannette Elizabeth Seely and Russell Ira Young, '25, were married at the home of the bride in North Spencer on July 31. They are living at Randolph, New York.

'29

Virginia Claire Allen, '29, and Charles Kerr Sibley, '21 were married at the Allen summer home on Lake Cayuta on June 21. Charles took his Ph.D here in 1925.

G. Lamont Bidwell married Miss Marion C. Pino in August at the Ithaca Lutheran Church. They are making their home at St. Catharines, Ontario, where George has accepted a position with the Employed Alliances Paper Mills, Ltd.

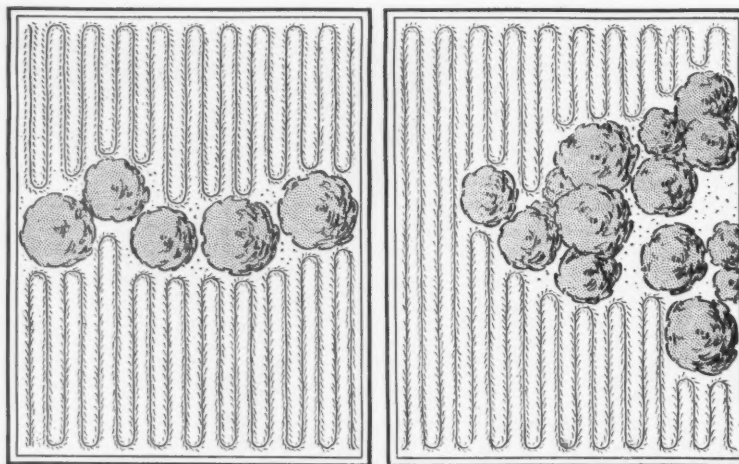
It is with regret that we note the suicide of George E. Cornwell. After graduating, George went to summer school and then to Goshen to prepare to teach agriculture in the high school at Goshen, New York. He went riding on August 20 in a hired car leaving a note admitting fear of the future and melancholia. His body was found on August 25 near Chester, electrocuted by contact with high voltage wires.

The College Runs the Year Around

(Continued from page 12)

WEA I question box, speeches by the staff of the College and eminent guests, music and weather forecasts, make up these programs.

The studio, like the towers, stands amid the colony houses of the College poultry farm. On warm days when the studio windows are open, there may be heard, intermingled with the discourses of a professor of rural engineering, the discordant experimental crowing of an adolescent rooster or the cackle of many white leghorn hens.



How would YOU clear these fields?

A FARMER had two fields that were hard to cultivate. As shown above (on the left) because of a row of trees that cut the field in half, the farmer made four instead of two turns to the furrow. The row of trees occupied a rod of ground. In the other field (on the right) a point of wood-lot extended into the field making plowing and cultivating difficult. This wooded point accounted for about three and one-half acres. Less production and more time and labor required! How would you clear these two fields?

Obviously the only way to straighten out these fields was to get rid of the row of trees and the wooded point. And probably blasting is the cheapest, quickest, easiest way. But just how would you go about it? How would you plan the shots; how would you load them; fire them and clear away?

The correct answers to these and other field-clearing problems are given in the pages of "AGRITOL for Land Clearing." This free booklet contains text, diagrams and illustrations about using explosives for field clearing. Mail the coupon for this helpful and practical booklet.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.
Agricultural Extension Section
Wilmington, Delaware



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Agricultural Extension Section, Wilmington, Del.

Gentlemen: Without cost or obligation on my part, please send me a copy of "AGRITOL for Land Clearing."

CLASS OF.....

NAME.....

PLACE.....STATE.....

COLLEGE.....COURSE.....

For several years, the extension service of the college of agriculture has been broadcasting quite regularly through the larger stations in the state. The location of W E A I at the college will make it possible for the teaching and Cornell Experiment Station staff to participate in the release of information to the farmers of the state. The new radio station will also make it possible to get important announcements and warnings to farmers all over the state more quickly than has been possible in the past. The use of this station will be extended into other fields as soon as equipment can be installed. It is planned to run pick-up lines to several points on the campus so that the chimes, organ recitals, student activities, Farm and Home Week programs, athletic events, and programs of various kinds from other colleges in the university may broadcast. One facetious person speaks of W E A I as the "Voice of Cornell"; or is he facetious?

The never ending procession of activities of the college included a series of exhibits at the state fair at Syracuse in August. The several departments of the college of agriculture and the veterinary college displayed graphic and attractive lessons to both the producers and the consumers of farm products. Hundreds of unsuspecting fair-goers were attracted to the exhibits and learned valuable lessons from them. There was a potato grading demonstration by the departments of vegetable gardening and plant breeding, an egg quality demonstration by the poultry department, an insect exhibit by the entomology department, a milk cooling tank by the dairy department, a barn ventilation demonstration by the rural engineering department and a picturesque display of right and wrong door yard planting by the department of ornamental horticulture, besides an anaemic and hollow backed steer with the rickets shown by the veterinary college to illustrate what improper feeding and care would do.

The state fair exhibits constitute a mere incident in the year around program of the extension division of the college of agriculture. Quite aside from the resident teaching function of the college, still closely integrated with it, is the continuous round of activities by means of which the college is taking its instructions to the rural communities in every county in the state and making it available to the farmer. Meetings and demonstrations, field inspection and personal advice, programs for individual and community improvements; these are means by which the college is serving continuously.

Nor is there a summer recess in the office of publications. Through all the months, the hundreds of bulletins, announcements and newspaper releases, flow to all parts of the state. Operation is in progress winter and summer.



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APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper) give lasting service and protection from fire, lightning and storms; strong—durable—satisfactory. APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets are the highest quality manufactured. Unequaled for roofing, siding, gutters, culverts, flumes, tanks, grain bins and all sheet metal work. Use Keystone Roofing Tin Plates for residences and public buildings. Sold by leading dealers. Send for BETTER BUILDINGS booklet.

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The Sign of A Good Print Shop



113 EAST GREEN STREET, ITHACA, NEW YORK

No small part in the cycle of events at the college of agriculture through the year are the numerous unit courses and conferences for special groups. During the summer school in agriculture there were one and two week unit courses for teachers, county agents and others with special interests and special problems. We have mentioned the school for town and country ministers. There will be other unit courses all through the year, for those who would prepare to become supervisors of dairy herd improvement associations (October 21 to November 2, and again January 20 to February 1), for beekeepers (January 27 to February 1), for egg inspectors (April 1 to 6), for incubator operators, grange lecturers, milk inspectors and seed growers, and finally for those thousands with varied interests and problems that come here for Farm and Home Week in February.

Truly the college of agriculture runs the year around. The Cornell experiment station, which is part of it, is in continuous operation, drawing out hidden truths of nature that may be of use to the agricultural world. The far reaching extension service, with its county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and boys and girls club agents, its specialists, its voluminous printed matter and its correspondence or home study courses, all function as a definite part of the college.

He who is resident as a student at the college for four years, or for two years, or for a few weeks is also a part of this very great institution. He will learn something of the technique of agriculture.

New Curricula of Less Than Four Years

(Continued from page 6)

exactly the same as for regulars though they would be covered in a different order. Instead of beginning with the fundamental sciences these students would first take courses of an applied character without prerequisites in science. The junior year or perhaps the sophomore year would then be devoted to the sciences basic to the lines of work they have decided to follow. This appears to offer the possibility of providing a better motivation for work in the basic courses in science. Here again the introduction of these shorter courses may constitute an educational experiment since possibly some light might be thrown on the problems of approach and sequence in a professional curriculum. If the general plan made necessary in the case of these students should prove favorable in results it might lead to a reorganization of some of the courses in the departments of application so as to provide—first, courses directly applicable, taught with

clear indication of their limitations and, second, a return to some of these same subjects at deeper level of analysis and limited to those students who have taken between these two, a period of preparation in the basic subjects.

Not the least of the good results hoped for in these courses is that they shall furnish a natural stopping place for those who have no interest in advanced study or capacity for the more highly scientific agricultural professions. Under the present scheme such students are often forced by their desire for certain applied courses to struggle through preparatory work for which they are not at all adapted. This is recognized as a general problem in university education and the organization of junior colleges is an attempt at a solution.

This new departure is begun in the belief that it will be a service to the young men of the state who are interested to enter some agricultural vocation and in the hope also that it may, as an experiment, contribute something to certain questions relating to the four-year course.

Except with respect to the particular items of admission and of curriculum here referred to, students admitted to these courses are to be subject to the same conditions as are those who are candidates for the degree. A separate printed announcement is available.



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Hercomite is the safest commercial explosive known. It can be used in moist ground. It will not run out and be wasted when you cut a stick. It can be used without thawing anywhere in the United States and Canada. Buy Hercomite 7 from your dealer, or if he hasn't it in stock, write us and we'll tell you where to get it.

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- A MACHINE SHOP and FOUNDRY—Handling jobbing, machine work, castings in iron and brass, and structural steel construction

A Farm Implement Department
Selling and Servicing All Kinds of Farm Equipment

WE ARE PLEASED TO MEET YOU

Our Cattle Judging Teams

(Continued from page 11)

herd of purebred Duroc Jersey swine. One cannot help but be impressed with the high quality which is maintained in all departments of this farm business.

The farm of the Honorable Gerritt S. Miller of Peterboro, New York is one of the most interesting places we have ever visited. Mr. Miller was one of the very early importers of Holstein-Friesian cattle. The animals in his present herd are all descended from the importations he made about 60 years ago. It is very interesting to note the type of animal that he has developed and preserved for so many years. The animals he has bred have a very prominent place in Holstein-Friesian history. The Miller homestead is an historic place in many ways. It played an important part in the anti-slavery movement and in many other noteworthy events of the state and nation.

Mr. Miller himself very kindly explained to the boys his activities in connection with the establishment of both baseball and football as prominent American games. He was founder and captain of the first organized football club in the United States.

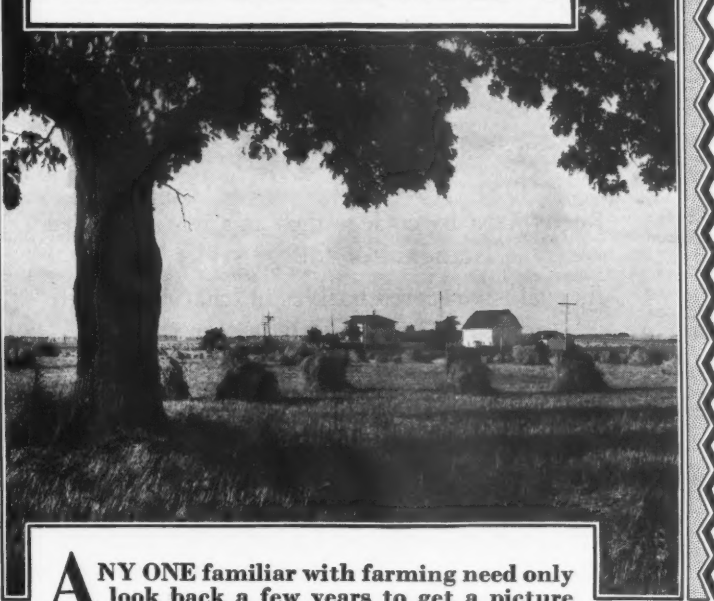
EVERY fall it is customary for the members of the judging team to visit the New York State Fair at Syracuse to observe the Judging. This precedes a trip to Springfield Massachusetts, where a Judging Contest is held. The contest at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield is a very excellent one indeed. We are always impressed by the excellent classes of animals which are made available for this judging contest. The courtesy and interest of the management in all things of an educational nature have made this a pleasant place to visit.

The Judging Contest at the National Dairy Show is the culmination of the activities of the Judging team. This has led us into many states and has given us many new and valuable experiences. The acquaintances made are cosmopolitan and valuable. They bring us to many different ideas concerning the Agriculture of our nation.

Each section we have visited has had many interesting and valuable lessons to teach us. Dairying has invaded the wheat lands of Minnesota, and when we were at St. Paul they told us why. Dairying has invaded the crop lands of Wisconsin and Indiana and we learned some of the secrets of the Middle West when we were at Milwaukee and Indianapolis. When the Dairy Show was at Detroit we found that Ford had not yet invented the "Synthetic Cow". For the past two years we have visited the sunny south. In that country they tell us that the cow has invaded the cotton fields and that there are wonderful opportunities for dairying there. However we have not yet quite determined why we drank Wisconsin milk while we were in Memphis.

THIS IS NUMBER ONE OF A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO COLLEGE MEN

HAS THE FARMER MADE HEADWAY?



ANY ONE familiar with farming need only look back a few years to get a picture of the marked progress that has taken place in agriculture and to visualize some of the possibilities the future holds in store for the farmer.

The quality of farm products, both crops and live stock, has been raised. There has been a slight gain in the acre yield of the principal crops despite the depletion of soil fertility. Diversification has been extended with attendant increase and stability in income. Better utilization of farm crops and by-products is opening new opportunities. The standard of living on the farm is substantially higher.

But the most amazing change has taken place and is now taking place in farm operations. The operating efficiency of the farmer has more than doubled in the last generation due to continued development of new and better farm machines. Recent advancements toward the perfection of farm power equipment and accessories offer still greater possibilities in efficient production.

It is true that these results cannot all be measured in net profit. Nor have all farmers shared alike in the benefits. The farmer who has taken advantage of these opportunities has made headway.

J. I. CASE CO., Inc., Racine, Wis.

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The Greater Case Line includes a machine for practically every farm purpose

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Recognized by college men as a distinguished
 standard of college styles.

As exclusive representatives in Ithaca we invite
 you to call and see these new styles.



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FRESHMAN!!

If it's shoe repairing have SCUSA do it.

Use our delivery service.

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MANY CHANGES IN STAFF ARE ANNOUNCED FOR COMING YEAR

Professors J. A. G. Newhall and J. E.
Knott Return to Cornell This Year

THE office of the director of resident education has announced the following appointments to the staff for the coming year. Professors Emmanuel Fritz and F. I. Righter have been appointed as acting professor and acting assistant professor in forestry, respectively. They are to take over the work of Professors A. B. Recknagel and C. H. Guise who are absent during the year. Professor Fritz is a member of the staff of the California School of Forestry. Professor Righter has been acting forester of the Southern Forestry Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service at New Orleans.

Professor J. E. Knott has been appointed assistant professor in vegetable gardening. Professor Knott is a former member of the staff who has recently been with Pennsylvania State College. Professor F. F. Hill has been appointed assistant professor of agricultural economics. Professor Hill comes from the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, where he studied the factors affecting the securities of land bank loans. More recently he has been serving as comptroller of the bank. Professor A. G. Newhall has been appointed assistant professor in plant pathology. Professor Newhall has been assistant plant pathologist at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station since 1925. Professor S. J. Brownell has been appointed extension assistant professor in animal husbandry. Professor Brownell comes from the Pennsylvania State College. Professor S. A. Asdell has been appointed assistant professor in animal husbandry. Professor Asdell's appointment does not become effective until March 1, 1930. He is now engaged in research work at the Massey Agricultural College in New Zealand.

The new instructors that have been appointed to the staff are as follows. A. B. Burrell, Frank Dickson, B. H. Davis, and Roger Winters have been appointed instructors in plant pathology. H. J. Brueckner and J. A. Woerz have been appointed instructors in dairy industry. H. T. Skinner and Donaly Wyman have been appointed instructors in floriculture. Helen J. Metcalf has been appointed instructor in rural education and J. E. Davis instructor in forestry. H. A. Willman and E. V. Staker have been appointed instructors in animal husbandry and agronomy, respectively.

PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR WING PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY

The Round-Up Club presented the portrait of Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81, professor emeritus of animal husbandry, to the University on June 15. The portrait was painted by Professor O. M. Brauner of the College of Architecture. The money for the portrait was raised by the members of the club from appreciative alumni who had taken courses under Professor Wing, and from his former associates on the faculty.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

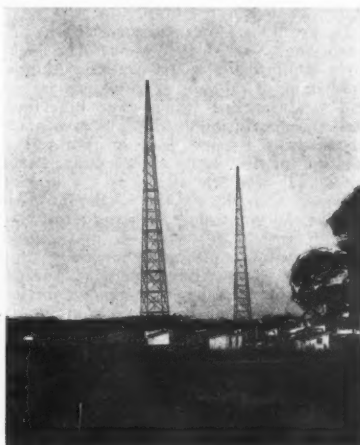
(Taken from THE COUNTRYMAN
October 1904)

The large quadrangle south of the barn and poultry plant is the final selection for the New York State College of Agriculture. The plans are now being executed by the State architect and in two years we hope to have a college there which will give us rooms large enough to hold our classes as well as gather together all the agricultural students for such pleasant diversions as will help to tie them closer to each other, to the faculty, to their alma mater and to the agricultural interests of New York State.

CORNELL GOES ON THE AIR

Cornell's new radio broadcasting station, WEA I, is sending out a daily program of crop, weather and news reports that are of interest to all the farmers in the state. The program is supplemented each day with a talk by some member of the teaching staff, experiment station, or by some eminent visitor at Ithaca. Programs of music are also put on the air. In the near future, as soon as the installations can be made, it is expected to have tie-ups so arranged that all programs of interest at the university may be broadcast from the various parts of the campus. At present the station is used almost exclusively by the extension service of the College of Agriculture with only a short daily program at noon. Tune in at 236 meters wave length and hear about what's what in up-to-the-minute agriculture.

Students while waiting on the registration line may look about them and realize that the interior of Roberts Hall has received a coat of much needed paint. The members of the COUNTRYMAN board were not so fortunate to make the discovery so easily, but had to be awakened to the fact by the necessity of dodging the paint drops.



THE "VOICE OF CORNELL"

KERMIS COMMITTEE ISSUES CHALLENGE TO PLAYWRIGHTS

Prizes Offered For Best Plays Written
By Students in Ag or Domecon

KERMIS again issues its annual challenge to the would be authors and playwrights to burn the midnight oil and cudgel their brains to produce a play. Just an ordinary play of the extraordinary kind. One that will entertain as well as interest a Farm and Home Week audience. It may be any length, but must be suitable for production by students. Any student in the College of Agriculture or Home Economics is eligible for the prizes that are given for the best plays submitted. The prizes, \$75 for the first prize and \$25 for the second, are not given unless a play that is worthy of production is submitted. In the past the coveted \$75 has been won by both one act and full three act plays. The only requisites are that the play be of a nature interesting to a Farm and Home Week audience and be producible. In order to be sure of receiving consideration for the prizes, plays must be turned in at the secretary's office in Roberts Hall not later than 5 o'clock on Monday, November 11. Any information that may be desired in regard to the writing of the plays or the winning of the prizes may be obtained at the secretary's office. As soon after the closing date as the committee can select the winning play the prize-winner will be announced and tryouts for the cast will be held. The play itself will be produced in Bailey Hall during Farm and Home Week for the entertainment of the guests of the college at that time.

The returning student body will immediately notice the steam rollers, concrete mixers and other machines on Tower Road. The presence of this paraphernalia marks the preparations for the paving of this much traveled thoroughfare.

PROFESSOR JOHN L. STONE WRITES A NEW BULLETIN

At the present time the farm land operated by the New York State College of Agriculture consists of 1275 acres. This area constitutes about two-thirds of the university controlled land at Ithaca and is used primarily for teaching purposes by the college. Professor John L. Stone, emeritus professor of farm practice, who has been familiar with Cornell's land holdings since he entered the university as a student sixty years ago, has prepared a bulletin about this farm. Professor Stone began his study of agriculture at Cornell just four years after Ezra Cornell gave 207 acres of farm land as part of the original endowment to this institution. Dean Mann, in a foreword, tells of the contribution to the development of this farm that Professor Stone had made and points out that the farm lands are at the service of the farmers of New York State.

Farmers should consider disposing of poorer grades of apples to canneries, evaporators, and cider mills and thus relieve the market and keep the poor fruit out of competition with the better grades. Generally it does not pay to pack, store, and market poor fruit.



FIVE MEMBERS OF STAFF IN HOME ECONOMICS RESIGN

FIVE members of the Home Economics faculty will be missed this year. Professor Annette Warner, head of the department of household art who has been teaching at the College for fifteen years announced her retirement at the breakfast given for the senior students last June.

Professor Warner began teaching at Cornell in 1913 as assistant professor of design in what was then the department of home economics in the College of Agriculture. She was appointed to Cornell to organize the instruction in household arts, and in 1919 was advanced to a professorship in charge of that work.

Before undertaking her duties at Cornell she had held for fifteen years or more the directorship of arts in the Fitchburg Normal and Training Schools, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and was later principal of the John Herron Art School at Indianapolis, Indiana.

While at Cornell she has written bulletins on household decoration, and on art in dress, such as *The Decorative Use of Flowers and Artistry in Dress*. During her period of service at the university she has lent her aid in various artistic developments.

For the present Miss Warner is at her former home in Granby, Massachusetts, to devote her time to writing and publishing subjects in the field of household arts and decoration.

Miss Lacey Goes to Alabama

Professor Elisabeth Lacey resigned from her position as assistant professor of household economics to become head of the home economics department at Alabama College, Montevallo, Alabama. Miss Lacey came to Cornell four years ago. She had formerly been in charge of foods and nutrition at the University of Texas, and was also on the home economics staff at the University of Nebraska. She is a graduate of Goucher and Simmons Colleges, and received her master's degree from Columbia University. Miss Lacey is co-author of the recent book, *Every-day Foods*.

Miss Miriam Jane Bartlett who has been a member of the staff at the Nursery School, left her position to marry Dr. Erl Bates of the College of Agriculture, in London on June 17.

Miss Helen Kay who has been clothing specialist at Cornell heads the home economics department at the new junior college connected with the ethical culture school in New York City. Before coming to Cornell she was at Oregon State College.

Miss Helen Taylor, a native of England, nutrition specialist, sailed June 22 to marry William Harwood Long, agricultural economist at Seal Hayne Agricultural College and make her home in Newton Abbot, Devonshire, England.

Domecon Doings

EDITORIAL

We're all together again!—back from home, office, seashore, camp and city after a happy time. Our professors may ask us if we are all ready for work, and how can we answer them? It will seem hard at first to accustom ourselves to the routine of university life, but wouldn't a few aims help us to get started?

To get the most out of our course we must enter the spirit of college, take advantage of all our opportunities and offer any assistance we may be able to give to our college.

The opportunities our campus offers are almost too many. We sometimes become bewildered in an effort to choose which course, lecture or concert to attend. Let us not boast of having slept through a class. It is a lost opportunity to get information which may never come our way again, but instead let us make our notebooks as volumes of unpublished books.

There are always activities in the college to keep us busy, all manner of committees, from foods to decorations for parties, entertainments and teas that are given by the Home Economics Club.

All home economics girls are very much interested in the plans for our new college building. The entering girls this fall will doubtless have the unusual opportunity of seeing the plans materialize into a fine, well-planned college. We shall learn more of this building later.

HOTEL MEN WORK (FOR A CHANGE)

About eighty undergraduates in the hotel management department of the New York State College of Home Economics spent the summer working in hotels throughout the United States and in Europe. Although the most popular job appears to be that of clerk, the positions held by these young men ranged from bell-hops to managers, with many in the kitchen and storeroom.

B. Franklin Copp, a senior from Albuquerque, New Mexico, went the farthest for a summer job as he won the Ahrens Publishing Company's summer travel and study award which gave him first class transportation on the S. S. LaFrance to and from Europe, \$100 in cash and a position for the summer in a leading Paris hotel. He won the award as the upper-classman who during the academic year showed the greatest understanding of the field of technical journalism in relation to the hotel trade, as shown by the quality of his writings for the Ahrens publications. Undergraduates from the hotel management course worked in 16 states, and in two provinces in Canada this summer.

A requirement for a degree in hotel management at Cornell University is that a student shall spend three summers working on the payroll of some hotel. Salaries range from \$12 to \$110 a month. Some include meals and room while others do not.



COLLEGE HAS NEW HOUSING AND CLOTHING SPECIALISTS

Extension work in home economics has two new specialists this year. Miss Florence Wright, the new specialist in housing, received both her bachelor's and master's degrees at Columbia University and comes to Cornell from the University of Texas where she was head of the department of related art. She was formerly in charge of the art department at the University of Wyoming and of the interior decorating work at the Minneapolis Art School.

Miss Margaret Morehouse, the new clothing specialist, also comes from the West. For some years she has been teaching textiles and clothing at Oregon State College. At Columbia University and the University of California, where she did graduate work in clothing, costume design was among her special interests.

NEW DOMECON SITE CHOSEN

The new Home Economics Building will be built on the slope north of the present building. The plans for the new building are being drawn up by the state architect's office. Bids for the building will be called for as soon as the plans are completed.

NEW BOOK WRITTEN BY DOMECON PROFESSORS

A new book, *The Behavior of Young Children*, by Dr. Ethel Waring and Dr. Marguerite Wilker, professors at the College of Home Economics, was published last month by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book is planned particularly as a handbook for mothers of small children in the newer methods of guidance.

The up-to-date homemaker has her own professional library. Cornell has several bulletins, new or recently revised, which the homemaker may well include in this library. The new bulletins are; *The Art of Vegetable Cookery* by Faith Fenton and Lucile Brewer, *Milk as a Daily Food* by Mary Henry and Lucile Brewer, and *How to Use Apples as a Food* by Lucile Brewer.

Several domecon faculty members attended international conferences on education in Europe during the summer vacation. Professor Ethel Waring, professor of child guidance and Professor Marguerite Wilker, child guidance specialist, sailed in June to attend conferences in England, at Geneva, Switzerland, and at Elsinore, Denmark. Professor N. M. Roman, extension professor and specialist in 4-H Club work, was a representative from Cornell at the International Educational Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

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SENIORS WORK AND FROLIC AT ADIRONDACK CAMP

A pell mell rush and a race to the finish! "Ken" Trousdell won the honor of being first to arrive at camp with "Ross" Eldredge, driving the big red Brockway truck, a close second. To "Eddie" Guck and "Soapy" Williams fell the doubtful honor of being last to arrive at Camp Cornell, located between Long Lake and Newcomb on the property of Finch, Pruyne and Company in the Adirondacks.

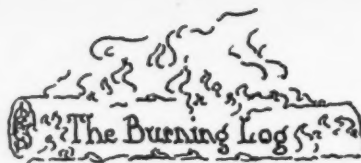
The first event of major importance was an orientation trip to the top of Goodenow mountain with Professor "Sammy" Spring in charge. A magnificent view of the Adirondack mountains was obtained from the top of the 65 foot steel lookout tower while the budding "lumberjacks" located various mountains and lakes with the aid of the firefinder and its map. After spending the day in and about the tower the party returned via leaps, jumps and slides to the camp at the base of the mountain.

The first week was spent in estimating timber under the direction of Professor C. H. Guise. The enormous amounts of witch-hobble combined with the steep, slippery slopes made the going anything but pleasant. Several days were spent studying silviculture under the guidance of Professor "Sammy" Spring. Visits of inspection were made to the State Nurseries at Saratoga Springs, to the paper and pulp mills of the Finch, Pruyne and Company at Glens Falls and to the Oval Wood Dish Company at Tupper Lake.

The seniors were extremely fortunate in having the privilege of taking a course in forest utilization given by Professor R. C. Bryant of Yale, who replaces Professor A. B. Recknagel who is already teaching at the University of California. A very condensed group of lectures was presented each evening of the first week after supper on the various phases of logging. Logging in the Adirondacks starts in midsummer and continues until March. The hardwoods are hauled out in the winter on sleds by horses and the softwoods, which float, are skidded to streams and then floated to the mills.

Several graduate students were at camp doing special work. Max Splice and G. W. "Gidge" Heddon, '29, were studying the effects of girdling on hardwoods. John Curry, formerly assistant state forester of Maryland, spent several days in camp working on a reproduction study of cut-over lands.

Recreation in camp was largely devoted to "barnyard golf," commonly known as horse-shoe pitching. But nevertheless the old swimming hole in Fishing Brook claimed its share of devotees. Several fellows, we refrain from mentioning their



names, went for a cooling swim one hot Sunday afternoon in a secluded (at least they thought so) mountain lake. No sooner were they in the cooling waters than who should appear but two members of the fair sex? The immediate result was a hurried scramble for clothes, but only two succeeded in properly robing themselves. After a sociable chat it was necessary to ask the ladies to move on in order that proper attire for the return to camp might be assumed. They had barely disappeared when a young couple appeared at the unfortunate moment when two of the fellows were attired in only a broad smile. The result? Use your own imagination.

The seniors in the party at camp were as follows: "Ken" Adams, "Hal" Bate, "Art" Butler, "Bert" Cary, "Jim" Cruikshank, "Charlie" Diebold, "Ferris" Dunning, "Ross" Eldredge, "Eddie" Guck, "Jack" Hunter, "Hughie" Jennings, "Ed" Mason, "Quil" Quillinam, "Ed" Shathafer, "Ken" Trousdell, and "Soapy" Williams.

FORESTRY FROSH BIBLE

And many a young man came from hither and yon to Fernow Hall seeking knowledge from the good Saint Murphius. And the goodly saint appeared in a vision and gave forth the following commandments to the embryo lumberjacks:

Thou shalt attend all Forestry Club meetings and become well acquainted with the faculty and thy brother foresters. Thou shalt wash all dishes at said meetings.

Thou shalt not go with co-eds, for they are full of evil.

Thou shalt support with all thy might and main all forestry athletic teams.

Thou shalt not cut classes for it is the way of the slothful.

Thou shalt be on time at all times for it makes a demn good impression on thy elders.

Thou shalt obey the honor system at all times, for thy self respect is worth more than a mere mark.

Last of all, but not least, remember that thou hast much to learn, weigh, and consider, my young hopefuls.

James E. Davis, '24, has been appointed an assistant in the extension department here. He was formerly county forester in Chautauqua County. He arrived in Ithaca on August 1 to take up his new duties.



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that makes their cost most fitting.

\$37.50 to \$55.00*With Two Trousers***W. J. REED**

Head



Hands

Heart



Health

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club

4-H FIELD DAYS WELL ATTENDED

Largest Attendance at Field Days Yet Recorded With Girls Outnumbering Boys

THE total attendance at the annual field days held this year in June at Ithaca was 2,146 of which number 1,342 were girls and 804 were boys. This is the largest attendance of any year and exceeds the last years record when 2,022 attended. No county sent as many as a hundred boys and only eight had more boys than girls all the rest except two, where the number was equal, were represented by more girls than boys.

The program was full, with many meetings and some play. Rain interfered with some of the events, especially the inter-county baseball games. When the downpour drowned out the tournament, Chenango County had reached the final round, and Dutchess and Albany Counties were in the semi-finals. Although the final contests were not played, those in charge of the games freely predicted that Chenango would come through victorious.

Judging Farm Animals

In the judging contests for animals the following were winners in placing dairy cattle; out of a group of 96 contestants as compared with 90 last year: Byron Culver, Cayuga County, gold medal; Theodore Hubbard, Chenango County, silver medal; Kenneth Cross, Cayuga County, bronze medal; Carlon Cook, Onondaga County; Lisle Clark, Onondaga County; Marshall Frost, Dutchess County; Leo Appleby, Albany County; Ralph Carley, Onondaga County; William Masher, Chemung County; Herbert Miller, Columbia County.

Although twenty entered the swine judging contests in 1928, only eight presented themselves this year as judges of swine. In this class a girl won over the boys who were entered, and in the milking contest another girl proved that she could entice Bossy to give-down much faster than other cows did for the boys.

The winners in the swine judging contest were: Miss L. Van Sickel, Genesee; Charles Gibbs, Yates County; and Sterling Sleight, Dutchess County.

In sheep judging, the same number of contestants appeared as last year, and of the fourteen who competed, the following were the winners: Arthur Traver, Rensselaer County; Frank Hollier, Onondaga County; and Stanley Bibik, Otsego County.

Milking Contests

Of the 19 contestants to see who was the best milker among the 4-H club members, only two were girls. Last year, with twenty competing, four were girls. A boy won in 1928, but this year one of the two feminine entrants took first place. The winners were: Esther Phillips, Chenango County, gold medal; Francis Marks, Livingston County; Edward Plowe, Genesee County; Benjamin Van Dusen, Chemung County; Victor Brimmer, Rensselaer County.

The winner of the vegetable judging contest also won the privileges of competing against boys from other states at the annual meeting of the national vegetable growers' association at Philadelphia this coming fall. The winners of first and second places had never before entered such a contest, but rated high out of a possible score of five-hundred. The winners and scores of those among the highest of 35 contestants were: Richard Meredith, Claverack, Columbia County, 485; Robert Waddell, Delanson, Schenectady County, 470; Ernest Cole, Clay, Onondaga County, 465; William Gunderman, Pine City, Chemung County, 455; Lawrence Jones, Marcy, Oneida County, 450; Milton Wright, Springfield Center, Otsego County, 445; Steven P. Reamer, Leroy, Genesee County, 435.

In all contests, ranking the counties on the basis of a score of five points for first place, four for second, and so on down to one point for fifth place, brought Onondaga ahead with twenty points, although it did not win a first place, but took more seconds and thirds than the others. Columbia and Albany each with two first place winners, were second and third with 18 and 17 points respectively. Chenango was fourth with 14 points, the only other county with more than ten points. Chemung, Monroe, Nassau, and Rensselaer had nine points each; Cayuga, Dutchess, and Genesee, 8 points; Ontario, 7; Cattaraugus, 6; Delaware, 5; Livingston, Otsego, Schenectady, Wyoming, and Yates, 4 points each; Oneida and Schuyler, 3 points each.

Dean Mann's Talk

On the day of their arrival at Cornell, the 4-H club members registered like real college freshmen and heard an address of

welcome from Dean A. R. Mann of the College of Agriculture, who told them of the opportunities in agriculture, particularly for breadth of life. Lectures were given as in college classes.

In his talk, Dean Mann dwelt particularly on two ideas: one, the importance of continued growth in knowledge and ability. He pointed out that the things which they are now doing and which interest them so greatly are but the first steps in agricultural knowledge, and that there are broad areas ahead of them into which they should progressively grow. He gave encouragement to their going on for higher education in agriculture and expressed the hope that some day Cornell might see a very large part of them registered as students. His second major point was to urge the boys and girls to acquire the habit of continually living at their best in accordance with the fully rounded 4-H program. He used as a basis for this idea the efforts they are now making to excel in their club activities, and encouraged the idea of making excellence a habit.

Facts for Girls

At the College of Home Economics, Miss Frances Libbee showed the girls how to choose becoming and inexpensive hats and how to make over their old hats. Four girls of different types acted as models, showing why a hat with a brim is more becoming to a girl with glasses and why a turned down hat is best with a turned up nose.

Seventeen posters submitted for the 4-H poster contest were exhibited by Mrs. Dorothy Scott in her talk on successful poster making. The two best posters, both in black and white, were given ten and five dollar prizes.



4-H CLUB GIRLS ARRIVE AT ITHACA

A Group of 4-H Club Girls Arriving at Ithaca for the Annual Junior Field Days at the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University, June 26-29.

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You are cordially invited to inspect our new selection of distinctive apparel for fall.

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Miss Jennie Reece, showed club girls a large variety of summer drinks made from milk and fruit juices which might be sold at roadside stands. One of the most delicious was made of strawberry and rhubarb juice. Miss Lillian Shaben, showed how to prepare food for fairs and other exhibits. She recommended glass topped jars for canned foods, carefully made show cases, and attractive labels.

A style show was put on by Miss Hazel Spencer in Bailey Hall, with club girls acting as models and many of them wearing dresses they had made themselves. Miss Spencer showed two correct wardrobes for girls, one very inexpensive. The wardrobes included clothing to be worn throughout the entire day, or around the clock, from sleeping garments and underwear to school and party dresses. One "best" dress exhibited was made by a twelve-year-old girl and cost only eight cents; she had used two old dresses of her mother's. Another young club member showed an inexpensive school outfit which she had made of figured cotton pique, which included both a dress and a coat. Several of the prize-winning dresses from the Nassau County contest were shown.

Mrs. Nancy Roman, told how to care for clothing and showed how to arrange a clothes closet to keep hats, shoes, and dresses in good shape. Convenient hat boxes, made attractive by covering with bright wall-paper, inexpensive hat stands, and shoe boxes were shown.

All the members of the college staffs in Ithaca took part in making the field days a success, but those who were mainly responsible were Professor W. J. Wright, state leader of junior extension, and John A. Reynolds, assistant state leader.

NEW ACHIEVEMENT PINS FOR CLUB MEMBERS

A new National 4-H Club achievement pin, generally acclaimed to be much superior in appearance to the pins formerly used, has just been adopted with the approval of the New York State Bankers Association whose generosity has made possible the distribution of these pins. The new series will be ready for distribution next month.

The new pin is hexagonal instead of round and bears the year for which the pin is awarded on the top. Bronze pins will be awarded those completing first, second, and third year work; silver to those completing fourth, fifth, and sixth year work; and gold to those completing seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth, year work.

4-H CLUB POTATO SHOW

Announcement has been made that the annual 4-H Potato Show will be held at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, New York on January 9 and 10, 1930. The 4-H Potato Show will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association and the Empire State Potato Club.

The exhibit will be conducted along similar lines to the show held last winter at Utica. Last year fourteen counties exhibited, each county exhibit consisting of ten plates of five tubers each. Steuben county had the first prize exhibit last year with Allegany, Wyoming and Oneida counties following in that order.

Last year there were 17,666 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club work. More boys were registered than girls, 9,162 boys and 8,504 girls.

4-H ACTIVITIES AT STATE FAIR

Large Number of New York Boys and Girls Take Interesting Part in the State Fair at Syracuse

The last week in August saw 434 of the 4-H Club boys and girls of the state attending the New York State Fair at Syracuse. These boys and girls, who were guests of the New York State Fair Commission at the boys and girls building, known as Camp Pycke, came as delegates and exhibitors from the various counties in which the 4-H Club work is sponsored. Their time was spent in studying the exhibits and attractions of the fair, exhibiting live stock, competing in judging and demonstration contests, and in participating in the various activities of the camp.

The 4-H Club exhibits at the fair were, in number and excellence, far superior to any previous exhibit. The dairy exhibit consisted of 295 heifers and calves, including 96 holsteins, 61 Jerseys, 57 Guernseys, 49 Ayrshires, 20 Brown Swiss and 12 milking Shorthorns. These animals were all housed in a large tent beside the Colosseum. Nearby, in another tent were 56 head of sheep and 42 swine grown and exhibited by the boys and girls. In the Poultry building were placed 427 entries under the 4-H Club emblem. In addition to the animals, there was an exhibit of farm and garden produce that consisted of 932 entries, together with an extensive exhibit of handicraft, clothing, and canned and baked foods.

Charles Bump of Cambridge exhibited the champion Holstein with Russell Hill of Brockport and Lynn Hubbard of



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Bainbridge as close rivals. Of the Guernsey exhibits, the champions were owned by Albert Huff of Geona, Reginald Drake of Potsdam, and William Greene of Memphis. Wendell Wicks had the two leading Ayrshires with the third prize in this class going to Adelaide Barber of Cazenovia. For Jerseys, the prizes were distributed among Peter Lucksinger of Syracuse, Edgar Jennings of East Durham, and Katherine Chase of Sterling Station. Clyde Kirk of Adams and Glade Baldwin of West Edmeston owned the champion Brown animals. The champion milking Shorthorns were exhibited by Robert Brew of Bergen and Walter Brockway of Hobart.

In the showmanship contest among 4-H Club exhibitors, Herbert Putnam of Gouverneur was awarded first place. Reginald Drake of Potsdam and Russell Hill of Brockport took second and third places respectively.

The high scoring team in the dairy judging contest was from Delaware County, followed by Cayuga, Wyoming and Genesee counties in the order named. The four high scoring individuals in the Contest were; Sidney Spring, Warsaw, Wyoming county; Kenneth Cross of Auburn, Cayuga county; Howard Hillis of Delaware county, and Lisle Clark of Baldwinsville, Onondaga county. These four boys will represent New York state in the national 4-H Dairy judging contest at the National Dairy Show at St. Louis, Missouri, October 12-19.

RAILROAD OFFERS PRIZES

The New York Central Railroad, through its agricultural agent R. W. Quackenbush, offers this year for the first time, a series of cash prizes to members of 4-H Clubs who are interested in dairy

and livestock. One series of two prizes goes to those engaged in dairy projects, one prize of \$55 and one of \$45. These prizes are to be awarded to the club members on the basis of their achievements in the dairy clubs, taking into account the quality of the dairy animals grown, and the excellence of attainment in other club activities. The other series of prizes, of similar value, are offered to members of general livestock clubs who are raising sheep, hogs, or beef cattle.

The prizes are open to the competition of any boys or girls in the state who are regularly enrolled in 4-H club activities, and the only condition attached to the prize money is that it be used to help defray part of the expenses of the winners to the National Dairy Show at St. Louis in October for the dairy contest, and to the 4-H Club Congress at Chicago in December for the general contest. It is estimated that the prizes should defray about half of the expenses of the trip.

SHORTHORNS TO ARRIVE FOR WINTER COURSES NOVEMBER 6

The winter short courses given by the College of Agriculture will begin on November 6 and will end February 14. The variety of courses offered is greater than that of former years. Besides the course in general agriculture several professional courses will be given. There are courses for poultrymen, fruit growers, vegetable gardeners, operators of milk plants, and special programs of instruction are planned for those who are interested particularly in field crops, farm livestock, farm management, and marketing. These courses will be given by 54 professors and instructors, many of whom are the best authorities on the college staff.

The new announcement states that, although the College does not guarantee positions for those who specialize in the various subjects that are taught, those who have adequate training and ability are always in demand. The poultry department, for example, has had more requests for trained men than it has men to fill the positions. Although about fifty young men took the course last year to prepare themselves to operate milk plants, there were not enough of them to fill the positions available.

MINISTERS ATTEND SCHOOL

The sixth annual summer school for town and country ministers was held at Cornell from July 22 to August 3. The school offered courses in community work, pastoral work, and courses in religious education. The school is held under the auspices of the department of rural social organization, with the cooperation of the United Christian work at Cornell, and the New York State council of religious education. Many denominational organizations cooperated to make the school a success. The courses arranged are in a sequence to cover four years. The successful completion of twelve credit courses, over a period of four years, will entitle the minister to an appropriate certificate, given by the organizations under whose auspices the school is held.

PROGRESS NOTED IN ERECTION OF PLANT INDUSTRY BUILDING

The erection of the new Plant Industry Building has progressed to some extent during the absence of the student body. The work on the third story of the structure is under way. The building will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the fall term in 1930.

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CAMPUS CHATS

HELP WANTED!

THE COUNTRYMAN will soon issue an urgent call for competes for positions on its editorial and business staffs. The present members of the board cannot begin to tell of the benefits of their experience obtained through their work on the board. The contacts made with their fellow students and the members of the faculty prove of untold value. Many former board members are now holding positions in which their work on THE COUNTRYMAN interested them and in many cases fitted them for. Come out for the competition and we are sure you will feel repaid for the effort and time expended.

A precedent has been established. It is up to you ag men to keep it up another year. Last year our ag athletes crashed through to victory winning first place in six out of the nine sports in which there is intercollege competition. Needless to say the ag college again won the intercollege all round championship trophy. Now that we are back at the old grind, but still with the spirit and life left in our muscles from the summer's vacation, is the time to come out and give the old college a good start toward winning first in *all* the sports. Soccer and cross country are in order and athletic manager D. M. Roy '30 will soon issue a call for candidates to come forth and defend the honor of the ag campus against the inroads of the wrathful arts and other contenders. Any one with any ability at all, or no ability except plain

grit and willingness to learn, will be welcome, even those who can only cheer should at least turn out when the team has a game and lend their moral support to the harder working members of the defending team. A little support in the rooting section is easily and cheaply given and may mean the difference between victory and defeat. Who is so hard up that he can't afford a few minutes time to watch a good game, free, and spend a little of his excess energy with his lungs? Come on out and root if you can't do anything else, but better still, come out and make the team.

A flutter at the window, an annoyed twittering, and then with a startled cry there burst in at the open window a small but cherry member of our feathered family of friends. After a few futile attempts, he perched himself upon a corner of ye editor's desk and proceeded to entertain those present with a short but interesting series of chirps and a curious but thorough inspection. Apparently satisfied with the appearance of the editorial side of the office, he fluttered over to the business archives. Things were not so interesting over in ye business manager's corner, that worthy individual having gone forth on other labors, so he became restless and hastened back to his former perch. Then, as if satisfied that he had done his bit toward getting out the issue by furnishing a topic for this space-filler, he gayly sailed forth and with a happy call was out of the window and again on his way, probably to tell his friends what fools these humans are to stay penned up in a small office all day with the great out-of-doors calling invitingly to come forth and gambol. Such is the life of an editor.

PROF'S PRANKS

Professor Bristow Adams, editor of publications, spent two weeks of the month of September in Washington in conference with the heads of the journalism departments of other colleges. The conference was of an informal nature at which the assembled journalists told each other of their joys and sorrows and spun yarns about past experiences.

Dr. Erl Bates, adviser in Indian extension in the Ag College, was awarded the medal for work among primitive peoples by the King of England. Dr. Bates is the first American to receive this decoration. Dr. Bates while in London was married to Miss Miriam Jane Bartlett, a former member of the staff of the nursery school of the College of Home Economics here at Cornell.

Professor Bristow Adams, editor for the state colleges, G. S. Butts, of the office of publications, and Miss H. B. Crouch, of the information service of the College of Home Economics attended the seventeenth annual convention of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, from July 9-12, at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.

Exhibits of the news service, bulletins, and other publications put out by the college were shown by the representatives of the various colleges. Professor Adams addressed the convention on the topic of "What Stuff Bulletins Are Made Of." The meeting next year of the association will be held in West Virginia.

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THE CORNELL BAND